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## DEMAND MADE IN PARLIAMENT FOR GREATER ECONOMY

Amendment Is Tabled in British  
Lower House by Unionist  
Economists That Expenditures  
Shall Not Exceed Fixed Limit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Besides the Independent Liberal and Labor motions, which have now been converted into amendments of the government's motion and are therefore tantamount to a vote of censure on the government, another amendment has been tabled by the Unionist economists. The latter, who include Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Maj. Lloyd George, who is an associate of Lord Robert Cecil, are demanding "that the expenditure for the remainder of the financial year shall not exceed a fixed limit to be framed forthwith by the Treasury and approved by the House of Commons, which limit shall not be exceeded except by the express consent of the House."

It is possible that only the Liberal amendment will be taken and a division will probably occur tomorrow night after the Prime Minister's speech. Mr. Winston Churchill, it is understood, will personally meet the critics directed against the alleged War Office extravagance, especially in "the Russian adventures."

### Debate Is Very Important

This financial debate is very important and a large number of members are anxious to speak. At present, however, the government is certain of a big majority. It is demanded, it is an imposing majority is no sure indicator of the feeling of the House. Yesterday, for example, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured by a well-known Member of Parliament, the House was again in revolt against the government over the War Emergency Laws Continuance Bill. The bill was challenged as being out of order, and the Speaker had to support the contention, though he did not feel bound to withhold the second reading and suggested a way out.

The House was extremely critical, despite the Attorney-General's announcement that a considerable part of the bill would be dropped out in committee. In the end, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the only determined stand was taken by Mr. Bonar Law, who declared in effect that the House must choose between the present government with the Defense of the Realm Regulations or some other government without that, and secured a majority against adjournment of 206 and a majority for a second reading of 170.

### Question of Afghanistan

In the House of Lords, meantime, Earl Curzon, the new Foreign Secretary, in an interesting statement regarding Afghanistan, characterized the Rawalpindi Treaty as only the first stage in the negotiations between Afghanistan and Great Britain.

He recited the terms of the agreement under which Britain, he said, imposed the refusal of the subsidy hitherto enjoyed by the Amirs of Afghanistan and showed that the importation of arms and munitions into the defense of the country was forbidden. Moreover, regarding the small undemarcated section of the frontier to the west of the Khyber Pass, which was a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and India, he said that the Treaty provided for its demarcation by British officers without Afghan cooperation, the agreement arrived at to be accepted by the Afghans.

Finally a period of six months was set out and the conduct and attitude of the Amirs during this period would be considered. Friendly relations could be restored between the Afghan Government and Britain at a further meeting to be followed up by the final treaty. This was the price Afghanistan had to pay for its altogether unprovoked aggression.

### Sir Hamilton Grant's Letter

Referring to the letter by Sir Hamilton Grant, the Indian representative, to the Afghan delegates, which had been criticized, he said that the letter only recorded what was really obvious. Having abolished the subsidy and the privileges and the protection enjoyed by the Amirs, they could not insist upon retaining the control of the Afghan foreign relations.

Lord Curzon appeared to question if it was "necessary or even wise to attempt under modern conditions to exercise control over the affairs of Afghanistan." Meantime, however, in the coming six months if the Amirs acted in the spirit of friendliness and loyalty to the British Government, Lord Curzon hoped it would be possible to make some arrangement which would differ in many respects from those which had preceded it, but which, he hoped, would give them really the essential thing, namely, a neighbor on the frontier who was friendly to Britain and loyal to the British connection, and with whom they could live in future on amicable terms.

### Exchange of Prisoners Sought

Tuesday—After the government had taken the step of tabling a vote of confidence in itself, in the House of Com-

mons today the problem presented by Thursday's defeat having been successfully negotiated, Cecil H. Harmsworth, replying to Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy, stated that the government was endeavoring to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, with the Russian Soviet Government and a meeting of representatives on this question would take place shortly, probably in Denmark. Answering Colonel Burgoyne, Mr. Harmsworth stated that Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky and other persons concerned had been informed by wireless that they would be held strictly responsible for the treatment of the British prisoners of war and other British subjects in Russia.

### Repatriation of Prisoners

H. W. Forster, financial secretary of the War Office, informed Captain Coote that 218,380 German prisoners of war had been repatriated, including 22,530 from Great Britain. In reply to R. O. Lynn, Mr. Harmsworth stated that he hoped to be able shortly to make a definite statement regarding the withdrawal of the British Minister from the Vatican.

The Attorney-General moved a second reading of the War Emergency Continuance Bill, the object of which was to continue in force certain enactments and regulations under the Defense of the Realm Act, made during the war. He agreed that the amount of regulation to be continued should be a minimum and announced to the satisfaction of the House that since the bill was drafted, and as a result of the final deliberations of the committee which sat a few weeks ago, no small part of the bill was now found to be unnecessary.

Dealing with the position of the Defense of the Realm Act regulations, the Attorney-General said that it was proposed that certain regulations should be extended for a certain maximum period. He then detailed the number of regulations it was proposed to omit from the bill, remarking that the omissions should remove the objections naturally urged against a bill of this kind. The case for every regulation proposed to be retained, he pointed out, could be examined when the bill was in committee.

### Adjournment of Debate Proposed

Sir Frederick Banbury objected to the bill on the ground that as it stood it was impossible for the House to understand exactly what it was giving a second reading. He proposed that the government withdraw the bill and put in black and white what it proposed to do and he, therefore, begged an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Bonar Law asked the House to consider the position of the country if all these regulations were withdrawn tomorrow. The result would be chaos. Without the bill, the regulations would automatically lapse with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. The House could make what modifications it thought necessary in committee. The bill was only a temporary expedient for a maximum of 12 months and the government did not desire to continue any regulation a moment longer than necessary.

The government could not risk being without regulations, he added, and was not going to withdraw the bill. The House had to decide whether or not the clatter outside that the government had not the confidence of the House was true. They were asking for no power that the necessities of the situation did not demand. Whatever government was in power would take the same view and insist upon having these powers and he put it to the House whether or not it intended to give them to the government. On a division, a motion for adjournment of the debate was defeated by 283 votes to 77.

## INAUGURATION OF NEW CHANCELLOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour was today in London inaugurated chancellor of Cambridge University. The vice-chancellor, Dr. Giles, and other officials were present at the ceremony, which was carried out with the customary formality.

The installation will take place at some future date.

## SENATE SPEEDS UP ON PEACE TREATY

Four Proposed Amendments Are  
Voted Down—Only Three  
Now Pending—One by Sen-  
ator Gore Asks Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An eleven-hour effort by the irreconcilable opponents of the Treaty and the League Covenant to make textual changes in the document resulted in overwhelming defeat when the United States Senate yesterday voted down four amendments by majorities ranging from 8 to 18.

For the first time since the consideration of the Versailles Treaty began in the Senate, "speed" became the slogan, and the insistence with which senators demanded "Vote, vote" affords hope that the Treaty will be out of the way before the end of November. The amendments were designed to effect the same purpose, namely, to equalize the voting power of the United States and the British Empire in the assembly and council of the League of Nations. The purpose of the "irreconcilables" was defeated by the determination of a small group of middle-ground Republicans to stand together for the defeat of all amendments while supporting strong reservations.

John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee who, throughout the fight, has aligned himself with the opposition, offered the first amendment as a substitute for the Moses amendment, sponsored by the committee. The effect of the Shields' amendment on the constitution of the League covenant would be to give the British Empire only one representative in the council and assembly of the League and therefore to take away the right of representation from the self-governing dominions of the Empire. It was defeated by a vote of 49 to 31. Only two Democrats voted for this proposition.

### Change in Preamble Proposed

The same fate overtook the so-called Moses amendment, which would prohibit any of the self-governing dominions of the Empire from voting in a dispute in which Great Britain was concerned. On this proposal the roll call stood 47 to 36, the moderate Republicans taking the position that the United States could be amply safeguarded by a reservation such as that proposed by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, which specifies the circumstances under which this country shall not be bound by a decision of the League council or assembly.

Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, led the fast diehards in their third effort to effect changes in the document when he submitted an amendment proposing that the deity be recognized in the preamble of the Treaty. "This is the most materialistic document in the history of mankind," declared the Illinois Senator in calling the Versailles conference to order for their alleged lack of reverence. On a motion to table by Joseph Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, the Sherman amendment was defeated by 57 to 42.

The fourth defeat was sustained when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, renewed his effort to equalize the voting power of the United States and the British Empire by submitting an amendment similar to that of last Monday, but designed to meet the objections of Republican senators. The California senator's attempt to neutralize the "six to one" roll call in which the "irreconcilables" mustered only 36 votes to the Administration's 47.

Leaders on both sides of the Senate declared yesterday that they expected all amendments to the Treaty to be disposed of before the end of this week, so that the Senate can begin consideration and discussion of reservations next week.

The unopposed speed of the Senate's consideration of the Treaty yesterday came suddenly and unexpectedly. No previous arrangements had been made for coming to a vote on any of the amendments.

Only three more amendments are

pending, but others may be submitted. A vote is looked for on Thursday on the La Follette and Thomas amendments to the Labor provisions of the League of Nations covenant. The third pending textual change was introduced yesterday by Thomas P. Gore (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, and it will be considered before the end of the week. The Gore amendment, which demands a referendum by the people before any country goes to war, is as follows:

"Amend Article XII of the covenant of the League of Nations by inserting after the words 'they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators of the report by the council.' The following language: 'and not then until an advisory vote of the people shall have been taken.'"

"My proposal," said Senator Gore, "if adopted, may not entirely prevent war, but it would at least give the fathers and mothers, and sisters and wives of our American boys a voice in whether the American people are again to be plunged into a bloody and costly war." In my judgment the entry of the United States into the League of Nations would be fraught with the ever-present danger of fresh war. Surely the American people themselves, as well as their representatives in Congress, should be allowed to say whether they want to go to war or to make again such sacrifices of their dear ones as they were called on to do in the war with Germany."

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, in a lengthy speech yesterday announced that he would offer an amendment today to strike the Labor provisions from the League. Mr. Thomas already has submitted an amendment limiting the participation and obligation of American Labor under the League covenant.

## PLANS TO SETTLE TURKISH QUESTIONS

European Powers to Carry on  
Negotiations Without Aid of  
United States, in View of  
Probable Refusal of Mandate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference is strongly disposed to believe that the United States will refuse the mandate over either Armenia or Turkey. The return of the Harbord Mission has strengthened this belief. Moreover, the allied governments have received advices from their representatives in Washington that the United States will surely decline the mandates and consequently the great European powers are planning to settle the Turkish questions without the aid of the United States.

It is probable, however, that America will be represented at the conferences to negotiate the treaty with Turkey. The meetings to decide the future of Turkey will be held in January and February, and the negotiations may not be conducted in Paris, the British favoring London, Brussels, Geneva or even Constantinople. It is believed that the preparation of a treaty with Turkey will involve more difficulties even than the Versailles Treaty.

Up to a late hour last night the Supreme Council had not received the German reply to the proposals of the League of Nations, but as there is no such sum of money as yet, and as the Congress of the United States has not yet responded to the request of the Secretary of Labor for the necessary funds, the expenses have so far been paid by Great Britain, which will have to look to the League when it is in running order for reimbursement.

It is understood that Congress has promised something soon in the way of supplying money, but meanwhile the expenses are going forward with nothing better than promises to meet them. That the responsibility should have to be assumed by Great Britain is naturally embarrassing to American officials.

### Report of Organizing Committee

The report of the organizing committee was presented by Arthur Fontaine, director of the labor department, Ministry of Labor, France. Mr. Fontaine described the work of the committee since it met in Paris on April 14. The admittance of Germany, Austria, and other countries must be considered by the conference at once. Such is the sense of decisions and recommendations of the allied and associated powers. The German and Austrian delegates are now on their way to the United States. The committee proposed the nomination of eight representatives, in accordance with the scale of industrial importance of their countries to constitute the governing body of the International Labor Office, as follows:

The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, on the understanding that should Germany be admitted to the international labor organization, Spain would rank ninth. The above list has been objected to by Canada, Poland and Sweden. These objections have been transmitted to the League of Nations.

### Admittance of Enemy Delegates

Documents were presented, relating to the admittance of Germany and

## CONFERENCE OPENS OF WORLD LABOR

Delegates From 32 Nations Are  
Present at First Meeting in  
Washington of Body Provided  
for in the Treaty of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The long-established nations of the earth and the new republics have sent representatives of their governments and employing and employed classes to Washington to confer in regard to the problems of production and wage-earning which are clamoring for solution in all of them, from the least to the greatest.

The international labor conference, which is held under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, is meeting in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Building. The significant word "Pax," interwoven with palm branches, appears on the walls. On the platform, in front of two large United States flags, extends a row of smaller flags of the countries represented in the conference, 32 of them.

Tables for the delegates form a hollow square and the sections appropriated to the delegates of the respective countries are numbered and further designated by small flags. Each delegate is entitled to two advisers on the floor and there are others within call.

At the opening of the conference many of the foreign ambassadors were present. Two of India's delegates, representing workers, wore the picturesque costumes of their class. There were more than 50 Japanese present and two representatives of China and one from Siam. The British Empire was represented by delegations from England, Canada, South Africa, and India.

In welcoming the delegates, William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, said that upon the proper solution of the questions regarding relationship between employer and employee, the means of securing the acme of production while safeguarding those who toil and assuring equitable distribution of that which has been produced, depends the future progress of the world.

### Considerations of Humanity

"To you," he said to the delegates, "is entrusted the scientific analysis of the labor question. On the accuracy with which you consider all the elements which depend the value of the result. It is not sufficient to consider only material things. The great human struggle of the race has achieved a condition of society where the individual can find the fullest measure of the expression of his spiritual nature and the highest standard of material comfort that his energy and intelligence can produce, commensurate with the well being of the man. And in all of this the prime factor is the man himself. Any conclusion that this conference may arrive at that does not give full consideration to the fact that the workers of the world are living human beings, with all the hopes and inspirations that God has planted in the human breast, will fail of the purpose for which this body has been created."

Not all the delegates knew that this tribute was due, not only for the work that H. B. Butler and his associates had done, but to the British Government for the payment of the bills for its expenses. Nominally, these are being paid for by a sum available for such purposes under the League of Nations, but as there is no such sum of money as yet, and as the Congress of the United States has not yet responded to the request of the Secretary of Labor for the necessary funds, the expenses have so far been paid by Great Britain, which will have to look to the League when it is in running order for reimbursement.

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### Admittance of Enemy Delegates

Documents were presented, relating to the admittance of Germany and

Austria to the conference, the American delegates having been requested on September 13 to invite the Germans and Austrians to participate. The conference will decide whether they are to be admitted and under what conditions.

China is expected to send a delegation representing employers and workers. It is not certain that the Australian delegation will arrive in time.

J. Cueva Garcia of Ecuador urged that Spanish translations be furnished of current proceedings of the conference. He said 25 persons in the conference spoke Spanish and that 18 Spanish-speaking nations were represented. This was further urged by Viscount de Eza of Spain. The languages used in the conference had been up to that time English and French. Decision was postponed. One of the secretaries said that by an outside arrangement translations into Spanish were being made of all speeches and papers.

The standing orders prepared by the committee were temporarily approved, further consideration to be given to them later.

## NEW LAW UPSETS PROGRAM OF WETS

Enforcement Under Act Passed  
by Congress Over President's  
Veto May Continue Until  
Amendment Becomes Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All the machinery provided in the enforcement code passed by Congress over President Wilson's veto was set going yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is charged by the measure with the enforcement of war-time prohibition and the constitutional amendment. It will take some days before the machinery reaches its full momentum, but there is little doubt that the provisions of the measure are strong enough to make the United States absolutely dry in fact, as it is in theory, under the laws now on the statute books.

The statement issued by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner, made it abundantly clear that law breakers, the bootleggers, or the peddlers of 2.75-per-cent beer need expect no respite at the hands of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The passage of the enforcement code fixing the maximum of alcoholic content for beverages at one-half of 1 per cent, will subject to heavy penalties any saloon keepers who attempt to sell 2.75-per-cent beer.

### Code Now Effective

The code is now the law of the land, and therefore supersedes any court decisions. Even a decision by the Supreme Court holding the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer legal would have no force whatever, in view of the language of the code itself, which will be the sole guide of the authorities charged with the enforcement of the law. Intimations that President Wilson will lift the ban as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified and a state of peace formally declared, revived the hope in liquor circles that a wet spell would, somehow or other, intervene before the constitutional amendment becomes effective next January. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the President's defeat at the hands of Congress clearly indicated that the people are in no mood to approve a liquor orgy when the country is face to face with what appears to be a national crisis.

The prohibition forces in the Senate will not attempt to delay the ratification of the Treaty because of the President's intention to lift the ban on war-time prohibition. Should he decide on such a course, they will consider other measures to keep the Nation dry until the federal amendment becomes operative.

While there is more than a suspicion that some of those close to the President approve of his attitude on war-time prohibition, it is also known that some of the most responsible and level-headed officials of the government thoroughly disagreed with his attempt to prevent the enforcement code becoming law. It is regarded as significant that senators who have at times opposed prohibition in favor of the enforcement bill over the President's veto, on the ground that nothing is so dangerous to national institutions as failure to enforce laws enacted by Congress. Failure to enforce the law now would be considered nothing less than an invitation to disaster. For this reason, nothing that the President has ever done caused so much surprise as his action in sending the bill back to the House last Monday.

### Statement for Brewers

In a statement issued on Tuesday evening, Hugh L. Fox, of the United States Brewers Association, said: "The members of the United States Brewers Association have been advised by counsel that the Volstead prohibition enforcement bill, known as the National Prohibition Act, is unconstitutional, insofar as it provides for the continuance of war prohibition. A suit will be brought to test the constitutionality of these provisions and every effort will be made to have a prompt hearing."

This is looked upon by the prohibitionists as the final supporters in behalf of the wets, and it is not believed that serious efforts will be made to oppose the constitutionality of the prohibition enactments.

## STRIKE DECISION IS ACCEPTED AS A CHALLENGE TO LAW

Unstinted Use of Power of Gov-  
ernment to Meet It Promised  
in Official Statement—Fuel  
Administrator Garfield Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Accepting the decision of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis yesterday not to recall the order for a strike of bituminous coal workers on November 1 as evidence that the strike is inevitable, the United States government through the Attorney-General put in motion last night all the machinery of the government to meet a situation admittedly the gravest in prospect that the country has ever faced industrially.

The statement by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, issued after a two-hour conference in his office with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads; H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, and assistants in the Department of Justice, declared that the proposed strike was "a more deadly attack upon the country than an invading army," and promised unstinted use of the power of the government to meet it.

### Violation of Law Charged

"The strike was ordered in a manner, for a purpose and with a necessary effect, which, taken together, put it outside the pale of the law," the statement said. It was asserted that the strike evidently would come about by a concerted action which was, in effect, a violation of the conspiracy section of the law establishing the Fuel Administration, and Mr. Palmer warned the leaders of the miners that it would be his solemn duty to enforce the law, although he still hoped this would prove unnecessary. The strike, he continued, is a challenge to the supremacy of the law which the government cannot ignore.

Dr. Garfield announced after the conference that he would advise President Wilson to reinstate the regulation establishing maximum prices for bituminous coal which was suspended on February 1, 1919, for the protection of the public, to prevent high prices if a shortage developed. "The government's maximum prices during the war and until last February were somewhat under prevailing prices. Dr. Garfield would not say that he would remain permanently as Fuel Administrator, but it is understood that he will act until this emergency is over.

### Supply Assured Railroads

For the United States Railroad Administration, Mr. Hines announced that orders were going out at once for controlling the distribution of coal in such a manner as to guarantee the largest possible supply to the railroads. It is conceded that the railroads must be kept in operation ahead of all industries. The Fuel Administration is expected today to issue orders reinstating suspended orders which will make available coal from non-union mines and other sources for the railroads.

While planning for drastic action, if the strike comes, Mr. Palmer in his statement orally declared that the government was not attacking the general right of workers to quit work. It is not, he said, a fight by the government against Labor, but the circumstances of the proposed coal strike, he said, are such that it must be handled entirely on its own merits, and he asserted that its illegality would be established. All the force necessary to protect the mines or the citizens who help the government, and to keep open the channels of transportation, will be employed, he promised.

### Curtailment Is Expected

From various sources, it was learned, the Department of Justice has heard that the miners do not approve of the strike order and do not want it to become effective. If these miners desire to work, the government will undertake to safeguard their interests. However, the first effect of the strike, it is admitted, will be a sharp curtailment of production, which now averages 11,000,000 tons a week. Some estimates place the curtailment at 90 per cent, but it is not generally expected to be so great.

Both the Attorney-General and Dr. Garfield take the position that the powers conferred upon the President in the Food and Fuel Act are still in force and are as broad as are required at this time. There are, however, no funds to the credit of the Fuel Administration, and this fact necessitated its suspension, though not its termination, last July. An appeal by President Wilson for an appropriation to revive the Fuel Administration probably will be made today to Congress, and there is every expectation that Congress will meet the request liberally.

### War Said Not to Be Over

The Nation is told in Mr. Palmer's statement that in the face of contracts solemnly entered into with the coal operators, and with the sanction of the United States Government, the United Mine Workers of America at a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, voted to annul the contracts

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and ordered a strike before negotiating with the operators or the government. This was done, it is charged, without an expression from the individual workers. Even if the stand by the miners, that the war ended with the signing of the armistice, is accepted, which Mr. Palmer specifically repudiates, it is stated that there are other contracts which do not terminate for several months, and these, it is alleged, were also ruthlessly annulled.

"It is perfectly plain the war is still on," Mr. Palmer says, and he commends the operators for their position in this respect and their willingness to negotiate or arbitrate. The courts recently have held that some laws passed for the duration of the war are still in effect, and he cited the action of Congress on October 22 in amending one of these laws, the Food and Fuel Act, as proof that Congress considered the war still on.

Mr. Garfield expressed the opinion that the contract with the miners was still effective.

#### No Compulsion on Workers

There was nothing to indicate last night that the government would try to compel any miners to work. It was said authoritatively that the government never has tried to force any man to work and the plan of the government is believed to be to protect those miners who remain at work and exert moral suasion to induce as many as possible who go out on strike to return to work. The War Department is fully prepared to respond to the call of the governor of any state to help control the situation.

At the meeting with Mr. Palmer and other officials yesterday was Francis P. Garvan, assistant to the Attorney-General, in charge of all investigating work. The bureau of investigations is thought to have obtained information about plans for the strike from many sections of the country and to have prepared to handle any manifestations of radicalism, such as have been made in certain cities affected by the steel strike.

The strike order as issued by John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, warned against any violence by the miners and provided that enough men should remain at the mines to prevent the latter from being damaged while unoperated. During the first six months of this year, according to Mr. Hines, an abnormally small amount of bituminous coal was mined and transported, because of a lack of demand. The demand began to improve in July until, by September 13, the production reached 11,000,000 tons a week and for the week ending October 25 it is estimated that about 13,000,000 tons were produced.

The production of anthracite coal is not involved in the prospective strike, but distribution of it might be affected if there were insufficient bituminous coal to operate locomotives for hauling anthracite coal.

#### Position of Government

##### Power to Combat This Strike Said Not to Infringe Right to Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The statement by the Attorney-General of the United States on the threatened coal strike follows:

"There can be no doubt that the government has the power in the public interest, under the law, to deal with the projected strike of the bituminous coal miners, without infringing upon the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and quit work when they please. The illegality of this strike can and will be established without in any way impairing the general right to strike, and the general right to strike is not in issue in any sense whatever in the present situation. This is true because the circumstances differentiate this case from the case of any other strike that has ever taken place in the country. It does not follow that every strike is lawful merely because the right to strike is recognized to exist. Every case must stand upon its own bottom and be governed by its own facts. Therefore, when the President said in his statement last Saturday that such a strike in such circumstances is not only unjustifiable but unlawful, reference was had only to the conditions in the pending situation.

#### Outside Pale of Law

"The proposed strike was ordered in a manner, for a purpose, and with a necessary effect, which taken together put it outside the pale of the law. After the war began, the production of fuel was regarded as one of the subjects of such peculiar public importance as to justify a special statutory amendment. The Fuel Administration was created to supervise the subject, and matters of wages as well as prices were considered and sanctioned by the Fuel Administration. After the cessation of hostilities, the Fuel Administration suspended certain of its orders but did not terminate them, and they are subject to reinstatement at any time upon the President's order, and the statute under which the orders were made is still in full force.

"With this situation existing, the convention of United Mine Workers at Cleveland, last September, decided to annul all wage contracts on November 1, and took the unprecedented step of deciding, in advance of any opportunity for consultation either with the government or with the coal operators, to strike on November 1, unless satisfactory new arrangements should be made.

"Without any expression from the workers themselves, the organization promulgated a demand for a 60 per cent increase in wages, a six-hour day, and a five-day week, and authorized a strike to be effective November 1, before the demands were even presented to the operators.

#### Strike Order Sent Broadcast

"The demand for a new wage agreement covered only a part of the coal field, but the strike order was sent

broadcast to workers in other fields, where operators had been given no opportunity to even consider demands for increased wages or decreased hours. All this has been done while the miners in every field, through their right of collective bargaining, had entered into a solemn contract with the operators, fixing wages and hours for a definite period which has not yet expired. The operators, upon the insistence of the President, indicated their willingness to negotiate and arbitrate, providing the strike is deferred, while the miners rejected the President's request for arbitration as a means of settlement, and refused to defer the strike. Some of the wage contracts were made with the sanction of the Federal Government operating through the Fuel Administration, to run during the continuation of war, or until April 1, 1920. Many others, however, run until a time still in the future, without regard for the continuation of the war.

"While it is perfectly plain that the war is still on and any contract running until its conclusion is still in force, whatever weight may be given to the argument that the successful operation of the war no longer requires such contracts, it has no application whatever to the large number of such contracts which expire at a fixed date without regard for the war period.

#### Armistice Did Not End War

"The armistice did not end the war, and the courts in many cases have held that the war emergency statutes are still in force. The same rule must apply to war emergency contracts. The Congress has held to this position so late as October 22, when an act of Congress was approved making even more effective the Food and Fuel Control Act.

"The suspension of the restrictions as to the price of coal is not necessarily permanent, and conditions warrant a renewal of those restrictions at this time; and yet the government, if it reinstates the order fixing a maximum price, would be absolutely helpless to protect the people against exorbitant prices of the product if the contracts made under its sanction should now be deliberately broken. This does not mean that a change could not be negotiated and either agreed upon or arbitrated if proper protection of the public be accorded in the settlement, but it does mean that the public welfare in war-time emergency must still be the paramount interest to be observed by both parties. The government is the protector of the public welfare.

"The proposed strike, if carried to its logical conclusion, will paralyze transportation and industry; it will deprive unnumbered thousands of men who are making no complaint about their employment of their right to earn a livelihood for themselves and families; will put cities in darkness, and, if continued only for a few days, will bring cold and hunger to millions of our people; if continued for a month, it will leave death and starvation in its wake. It would be a more deadly attack upon the life of the Nation than an invading army.

#### Conspiracy Is Charged

"By enacting the Food and Fuel Control Act Congress has recognized the vital importance in the present circumstances of maintaining production and distribution of the necessities of life, and has made it unlawful for any concerted action, agreement or arrangement to be made by two or more persons to limit the facilities of transportation and production, or to restrict the supply and distribution of fuel, or to aid or abet the doing of any act having this purpose or effect. Making a strike effective under the circumstances which I have described amounts to such concerted action or arrangement.

"It is the solemn duty of the Department of Justice to enforce this statute. We have enforced it in many cases. We must continue to do so, irrespective of the persons involved in its violation. I hope it will not be necessary to enforce it in this case. Indeed, I am hearing from many sources that large numbers of the miners themselves do not wish to quit work and will not do so if assured of the protection of the government, of which they properly feel themselves a part. It is probably unnecessary for me to say that such protection will everywhere be given, so that men can exercise their undoubted right of continuing to work under such terms and conditions as they shall see fit. The facts present a situation which challenges the supremacy of the law, and every resource of the government will be brought to bear to prevent the national disaster which would inevitably result from the cessation of mining operations."

#### Settlement Still Possible

Conference Indorses Action of Officials, but Agreement May Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The conference of the executive board with district presidents and the scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday set its approval on the stand that has been taken by the officials of the union when it issued a statement to the public declaring a canvass of the entire situation shows that the strike of bituminous coal miners cannot be avoided. The statement, however, still leaves open the possibility of another conference with the operators to negotiate an agreement, which is declared to be the way to bring about a settlement of the present situation.

John L. Lewis, acting president, after the conference, declined to answer any questions or make any statements, but he was given in the statement that which was given in the statement, said Mr. Lewis. He said he had heard from press reports about a conference of the operators being called in Cleveland, but that he knew nothing about it. The executive board will continue its session today, but the scale committee members and

the district presidents will go back to their homes. What matters will be taken up by the executive board were not indicated by the officials. The conference, which was not open to the public, began its session by hearing reports on the situation in the various unions. According to the officials, these reports showed that the miners are strongly supporting the stand taken in regard to the strike.

The conference recessed from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m., to permit the preparation of the public statement by a committee. The statement was under consideration by the conference for an hour and a half. It was explained that an argument arose as to one word in the statement in the sentence reading: "Such agreement alone will put the mines in operation and guarantee the Nation a good supply of coal." Originally the word "action" was used for "agreement," and the miners who contended for the change to the word "agreement" said that they desired it understood that an agreement, and not simply action toward an agreement, will settle the issue.

The statement embraced four main points: "1. The strike cannot be avoided, because the Cleveland convention had ordered a strike for November 1, unless an agreement is reached, and no representatives of the union had authority to set aside such order. "2. That the responsibility for the strike rests with the operators. "3. That the miners are within their legal rights to strike. "4. That the miners are ready to meet the operators at any time, and that all of their demands are subject to negotiation."

No Answer to President

This statement does not make a direct answer to President Wilson's statement, simply saying that the conference gives profound consideration to it, and adding that no official communication has been received from the government.

No excitement attended the conference of the 75 delegates at any time. In answer to a question as to whether the miners had in view the nationalization of the mines when they made their demands, Ellis Seales, editor of the Mine Workers Journal, pointed to the sentence in the statement reading: "We assert the mine workers have no other purpose in view than to secure a working wage agreement." He added that the statement also emphasized the point that all the demands were subject to negotiation, and that the miners had not made them in the nature of an ultimatum.

The executive board apparently feels that it is now the move of the operators or the government to come forward with a solution of how to avoid the strike, and while waiting for such move will prepare for the strike to go into effect as scheduled tomorrow at midnight.

#### PACKERS' INTEREST IN HOTEL BUSINESS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Letters indicating that the big Chicago packers had invested large sums in the stock of hotel companies, especially in New York City, were introduced in the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing of the National Wholesale Grocers Association's complaint that the packers receive special service from the railroads. The letters went into the record over the objection of counsel for Swift & Co.

The letters, purporting to have been chiefly written in 1917 by Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Co., indicated that Armour & Co. had \$200,000 in stock in the Biltmore and about \$500,000 in the Commodore hotel companies of New York, and that Swift & Co. had taken \$50,000 in the Hotel McAlpin. The letters to other officials of Swift & Co. said it would be good policy to take stock in substantial hotel enterprises in order to obtain the business of provisioning these establishments, and told of an effort to obtain stock in the Biltmore and Commodore hotel companies, adding, "but it was impossible; Armour had arranged it in advance."

A Swift & Co. subsidiary, the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, had a share of the provision business of the Hotel Manhattan of New York, according to the letters, and had been promised the entire business of the Hotel Ansonia, also of that city. One letter recommended an investment of \$100,000 by Swift & Co. in the United Hotels Company, operating in several cities.

#### DEMOBILIZATION FIGURES IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—With the official decree for French demobilization just signed, the following figures covering the progress that has been made to date show to what degree French resources were involved during the war. Demobilized to date 4,322,000 soldiers and 101,000 officers. Of army horses, which numbered 3,220,000 in 1914, 3,069,000 have been returned to the country, while 50,000 remain to be sold, leaving a difference of 10,000 killed and replaced in the war. Fifty thousand automobiles have been demobilized and turned back to civilian use. Likewise 6000 houses, chalets, and store buildings representing a rental value of 12,000,000 francs annually, have been turned back to their owners. Forty-five thousand acres of ground with an annual rental value of 5,000,000 francs have also been demobilized. This ground was used for aviation fields.

#### SHAH OF PERSIA IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Shah of Persia, who is visiting Paris, dined yesterday at the Persian Legation with the Persian princes at present in Paris. Several Persian ministers and government officials will leave Paris for London next Friday.

## CALL ISSUED FOR LABOR CONFERENCE

Joint Conference of Affiliated Unions and Railroad Brotherhoods and Farm Organizations Set for December 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The official call to 112 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to meet in this city for a conference on December 13 with representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and farm organizations, was sent out by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. The call, in part, was as follows:

"In this critical reconstruction period, Labor is confronted with grave dangers affecting the very foundations of its structure. So grave is the situation regarded that at its recent meeting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods agreed that the executives of the national and international unions should be invited to participate in a conference at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 13, 1919, and there to take council and to formulate such action as may be essential to safeguard and promote the rights, interests and freedom of the wage earners, the workers who form the great mass of the people of our Republic.

"It is imperative that the responsible representatives of the Labor movement shall, therefore, consider the situation in the industrial and legislative field and agree upon fundamental principles and a program which the wage earners will accept in performance of their duties as citizens and at the same time maintaining the right of free men in order to conserve human interest and welfare.

"We conferred with the representatives of the various farmers' organizations. The conventions of these several bodies will be held within the next 30 days. The representatives of the farmers, while in sympathy with the purposes of the conference, did not feel that they had the authority to append their names to this call. However, formal communications will be sent to their conventions inviting them to appoint representatives to participate in the conference of December 13, with authority to speak in the name of the organizations they represent."

The statement that political as well as industrial action is to be taken is regarded as significant.

#### CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—To promote industrial and commercial development in China and to increase the volume of trade between China and North America, a bank capitalized for \$10,000,000 has been established and branches will soon be opened in this city and San Francisco. It will be known as the American Industrial Bank of China and half the capital will be provided by Chinese and the other half by Americans.

This was an announcement made yesterday by Hsu Yu Yen, Privy Councillor of the Chinese Cabinet and financial president of the Bank of China, who has been visiting the financial centers of the East and completing arrangements for the founding of this institution. He is returning home by the Empress of Asia today.

#### GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS REVIEWED

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Germany's economic prospects are more favorable, the country being provisioned with corn, meat, vegetables, and fish for a long time to come, according to a statement made by Robert Schmidt, Minister of Economics, who reviewed the situation before the National Assembly here yesterday. Difficulties are recurring, however, in connection with the importation of raw materials, he said, and Germany was declared to be selling its products too cheaply abroad. The Minister foreshadowed a control of prices in order that a continuance of this condition might be prevented. Germany's principal anxiety, Mr. Schmidt declared, was a shortage of coal.

#### SOLDIERS' GRATUITY SCHEMES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A special commission of the House of Commons on soldiers' reestablishment, which has been sitting for several weeks past, has made its report which has been laid on the table of the House. During the hearing several gratuity schemes were laid before the commission, one of which was that the country should grant cash payments of \$2000, \$1500, and \$1000 respectively to former members of the Canadian expeditionary force who had had military service in France, England, or Canada.

Another scheme, which was put forward by the Great War Veterans Association, asked for money grants for soldiers based upon the length of their service and the place in which the service had been carried out. The commission found itself unable to recommend either of these plans, asserting that Canada was not in a financial position to make any such an outlay.

Any assistance that Canada could grant, in the opinion of the commission, should be given to disabled men.

Several housing plans, which had also been suggested, were rejected by the commission, while the question of increased pensions was recommended to be referred to a special commission to be named at the next session of Parliament. The hardship to certain classes of Canadians was removed by the recommendation of equalization of pay and allowances to men resident in Canada, who served in the Imperial forces and whose pay and allowance was less than those paid for similar service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A number of other requests by various parties who appeared before the commission were granted, such as the question of loans to disabled men and the lengthening of the vocational period. The report declares that Canada is doing more for her returned men than is any other country.

#### PACKERS' INFLUENCE UPON FREIGHT RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A letter purporting to show the influence the packers had exerted in fixing freight rates on packing house products was introduced by the National Wholesale Grocers Association yesterday, in its case brought against the packers and railroads charging discrimination in freight rates and service in favor of the packers.

This letter, written in 1902, was from B. B. Mitchell, then general freight traffic manager of the Michigan Central Railroad Company to J. F. Tucker, at that time chairman of the Central Freight Association. It read in part as follows:

"It was suggested, I believe, by some one, either in the central committee or the C. F. A. meeting, that the whole question of classification on packing house products be turned over to the packers, we accepting whatever they would like to have. "This is practically what has been done, although not exactly as described."

The hearing was adjourned until after Thanksgiving when it will be resumed upon call of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The next hearing will be held in Chicago.

#### RAILWAYMEN MEET TRANSPORT MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A further stage in the negotiations between the railwaymen and the government to fix standard pay rates and to discuss a scheme for joint control and management of the railways was reached this afternoon, when C. T. Cramp, president, and J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary, and other representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, met Sir Eric Geddes, at the Transport Ministry.

Prior to the interview, the railwaymen held a preliminary meeting at Unity House at which the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was represented. It is understood that in the proposals for joint control, both unions will be closely associated. At the conference at the Transport Ministry today details were mainly discussed and it is possible that a further interview with the Premier will take place later in the week.

#### BELGIAN MONARCH'S DAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While Albert, King of the Belgians, inspected the work done at the Bureau of Engraving yesterday, Queen Elizabeth went driving with Mrs. Wilson. The drive was a feature not included in the regular program, and was arranged to give the Queen an opportunity to see the capital without having to face constantly the eyes of thousands who lined the route announced in the published program.

Before Mrs. Wilson and the Queen started on the ride, the royal party visited the headquarters of the American Red Cross to express appreciation of the society's work in behalf of Belgium.

The day's program included a journey to Mt. Vernon on the Mayflower, the presidential yacht.

#### ARGUMENTS CLOSED IN "BELGIQUE" TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The arguments in the trial of the editors of the "Belgique," who are accused of treasonable collaboration with the enemy during the German occupation, were closed last night.

Three questions have been put to the jury, as follows: First, were the accused guilty of having, before October 22, 1918, either as editors or as contributors, aided the progress of the enemy's armies by affecting the loyalty of the Belgian soldiers; secondly, was there such guilty conduct after October 22, and, thirdly, were the accused more or less guilty of having served the enemy policy after August 13, 1917. The verdict has not yet been made known.

#### LUXEMBOURG ELECTION RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Tuesday).—The first returns in the elections for the new Chamber of Deputies shows that the women's vote on the first application has given a Roman Catholic majority. Out of 48 seats the Socialists have won 10, the Radicals 7, and the Clericals 24.

#### BOLSHEVIST COUNTER-ATTACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Bolsheviks have been counter-attacking in considerable force immediately

south of Petrograd, according to War Office reports. Specially selected commissaries from Moscow have brought up picked Communist troops, and have forced General Judentich back at several points, compelling him to evacuate Tzarskoe Selo and Pavlovsk by Saturday evening and Krasnoye Selo by Sunday evening. His troops are now standing on the line covering Gatchina and the railway southward toward Pskov, defending it against furious Bolshevik attacks, which are now reported to have ceased.

## FACTORIES MAY GO ON SUGAR RATION

Herbert Hoover Says Increasing Use Indicates the Largest Consumption Known in History

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Rationing of sugar to manufacturers of candy, soft drinks, and the like, soon is to be proposed by the Sugar Equalization Board, a House war investigating committee was told yesterday by Herbert Hoover, former federal Food Administrator. This step by the board, Mr. Hoover said, resulted from the fact that "raw sugar has risen beyond the point where it can be bought advantageously for the housewife." Mr. Hoover appeared before the committee in an inquiry into the sale of 22,000,000 pounds of sugar to France.

"Sugar consumption in the United States has increased, apparently, because the country has gone dry," said Mr. Hoover. The present consumption of 93 pounds per capita a year is the greatest in the history of the country, he said, last year's consumption being 73 pounds, and the previous high consumption 54 pounds.

"The shortage is not large," he continued. "The Equalization Board has stated that for November and December the supply will be larger than in past years, but the increased consumption leaves a minor shortage. To meet all demands, we will have to get more than half of the Cuban crop."

Mr. Hoover told of disagreements among advisors of the Administration as to whether government control of sugar should be continued, and said no agreement had yet been reached.

#### Sugar Held for Export Is Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—According to Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator here, thousands of pounds of sugar held for export is being released under the Sugar Equalization Board's ruling permitting its owners to sell it at prices high enough to cover their outlay and a reasonable profit. This price, it is said, will be 13 cents at wholesale in many cases. The holders are required to prove that release at the government's present price would involve them in serious losses.

#### Call Made for Sugar Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The state Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday called upon the presidents of two local sugar refineries to furnish the commission all records concerning distribution of sugar. This action was taken after many complaints had been received and in default of action by the federal officials. The commission will assume supervision of sugar distribution, and will require full information from refiners.

#### COMPOSITION OF GERMAN ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the German National Assembly has received the budget of administration of the state army, according to which the following units only remained available on October 1: 6385 officers, 749 sanitary officers, 342 veterinary officers, 24 pyrotechnic officers, 29,056 non-commissioned officers, and 162,944 men, making a total of 200,000 men. The number of officials amounts to 2386.

#### FARMER CHOSEN FOR ONTARIO'S PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—For the first time in its history, the Province of Ontario is to have a farmer for Premier. Several names came before the Farmer and Labor committees in caucus yesterday afternoon, but the final choice fell upon E. C. Dryry, a farmer residing in the County of Simcoe. Mr. Dryry is a son of the first Minister of Agriculture in this Province. He takes the leadership of the new Farmer Labor Government with the fullest support of both parties, the minor differences in the two platforms having been eliminated.

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## MR. CLEMENCEAU DECIDES TO RETIRE

French Premier Notifies Alsations He Is Going to Take Rest He Has Not Enjoyed for so Long

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—French newspaper columns are filled at present with practically nothing except electioneering news comment. The most important fact gathered is that Mr. Clemenceau, the veteran French Prime Minister "Le Père, La Victoire," as the French call him, has decided definitely to retire from political life. At the congress of the Radical Republican and Radical Socialist parties held recently, it was decided unanimously to invite Mr. Clemenceau to stand at the head of the list for the seat which Léon Gambetta occupied in 1871.

Mr. Clemenceau answered that he would accept with pride the high honor represented in the chief constituency of the Alsace Parliament, were it not that he has decided that the hour has come for the rest which he has not enjoyed for so long a time. Mr. Clemenceau proposes to remain the moral representative of the Alsation interests to the best of his ability.

The first ballot in the elections is fixed for November 16. General Castelnau will be at the head of the Progressive Party's list in the Gironde. One of the most popular men in the list is the famous French aviator, Mr. Fonck, who is candidate from the Vosges.

Théophile Delcassé, a former minister, who had been for 30 years a deputy from the Arège has decided to abstain from parliamentary honors, though his friends hope to induce him to accept a candidacy in the Senate.

#### Extremists Favor General Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Extremists of the French Socialist Party are displaying considerable activity for political action by the trades unions to favor the Russian Bolsheviks. They openly flaunt their desire to bring about a general strike, "to save the Russian revolution." This program was approved at a meeting where 27 Socialist candidates for the forthcoming elections in Paris were present. The resolution passed demanded a general strike to save Soviet Russia.

#### Split in Socialist Party Probable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—It seems probable that a split will develop in the French Socialist Party on the eve of the elections, six deputies in the last session of Parliament having been excluded from the official list of the party for the new elections, on the ground that they voted for war credits during the war.

The decision of the Bolshevik element of the party to propose such a candidate as Capt. Jacques Sadoul, who was sent to Russia as a member of a French military mission, and who has been accused of having entered into unauthorized communication with the Bolsheviks, is a stumbling-block even to the extremists. Despite their professions of faith, the Advanced Socialist Party is firmly opposed to the inclusion of the name of Captain Sadoul on their lists.

## LUMBER

All





### Things Over the Hill

Granny Wade's husband had hewn the logs for this cabin so pleasantly situated on the bank of Willow Creek. There had been no main thoroughfare when young Wade had selected this building site, but the meadows were lush with grass, the water clear and sparkling, and wood there was in plenty.

And so the prairie schooner had halted and the Wades settled in this pleasant spot, tucked in a far corner of Lassen County, California. That was back in '56. Granny was a joyous-hearted bride, imbued with an adventurous spirit and nimble as a wren.

To this day she will tell you stories of those pioneer days in which she and her husband figured actively, and Granny's keen sense of humor always enlivens the spinning of these memories of a bygone period.

There was so much to do in getting settled—the new log house to be converted into a homelike abode; the garden patch to cultivate; the butter and cheese to make; the chickens to watch. Granny was so busy in her youth that she never had a moment to compare her lot in life with those in more fortunate circumstances. So the seed of discontent never found a lodging in her cheery self—not until she had lived more than three score years in Lassen County, and then Granny became restless.

### Granny Grows Curious

Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren noticed it. She would patter out upon the porch whenever she heard the clatter of hoofs upon the bridge which spanned the creek a short distance from the house. She had never been opposed to greeting strangers, and her cordial hospitality had become a byword in the valley—but now Granny displayed a hitherto undeveloped streak of curiosity.

On a still, clear morning she would slip out the back door, walk through the kitchen garden and slowly clamber to a tiny knoll, there she would wait for several minutes, then return to the house, unable to sit quietly in her rocker drawn close to the window. She would hop up and trot to the front door, peering up the tree-fringed lane, hoping to catch a glimpse of some one coming to call.

It was not long before every one in the valley knew of Granny Wade's discontent, and every time anyone had occasion to take a trip on the train he called on Granny as soon as possible after his return, and talked to her.

In all her life Granny Wade had never seen a train of cars! And she had never thought much about this until a railroad had been built through the lower portion of the county. A great mountain range shut in the valley, and it was on the far side of this range that the railroad track lay. Granny had discovered that she could hear the locomotive's whistle faintly at a certain hour in the morning if she would climb to the top of the knoll. But she wanted to know all about the cars, and the more she heard the more curious she became.

### Bargaining for Information

Granny even introduced a bit of bargaining in her neighborly chats—she would agree to relate her thrilling encounter with a mountain lion, or describe in detail the marvelous prairie schooner with its four yoke of oxen which had brought herself and husband across the plains, if the other party to the contract would tell her all about the engines, the passenger coaches, the sleeping cars. But the very next day her curiosity would be just as great as ever.

Post cards of smoke-spouting engines were sent to her—pictures of long strings of cars, double-header locomotives, and one splendid view showing nine engines pushing an enormous snowplow. Granny would have worn these cards to shreds had she not handled them with the care which was her strong characteristic; for she never tired of examining them. And then the valley folk got together and planned a surprise for Granny Wade. They all knew she would never consent to board a train, for she had absolutely refused even to put her foot in an automobile. She merely wished to look upon a locomotive, and had she been able to overcome her timidity about a motor, enough were at her disposal to make daily trips up and over the mountain range which hid the railway tracks from the valley of Willow Creek.

### A Prairie Schooner Found

So a committee was named to scour the countryside for a prairie schooner and four yoke of oxen. It seemed unbelievable that such a vehicle had disappeared from off the earth, but the search had almost been abandoned when Tom Manster discovered one in a long disused shed on his big cattle ranch.

It was hauled out into broad daylight, turned over to the ranch blacksmith and in a few days' time put into running order. The four yoke of oxen were lent by the Juniper Creek Lumber Company for this special occasion. Early one morning Granny Wade heard the clatter of hoofs on the bridge and hurried to the door to see who could be calling at such an hour. Her surprise was delightful to observe when she gazed upon the spectacle of a genuine prairie schooner of the ex-

act pattern she, herself, had so often described. There were neighbors on horseback, in carriages, hay wagons, carts, anything and everything save automobiles. It was a goodly caravan which halted before the vine-embowered log house built by Granny Wade's husband.

When Granny learned the purport of this unusual caravan she was as pleased as could be. Declining all assistance from the members of her family, she shut herself within her own little chamber and when she reappeared she was a quaint picture of old-fashioned loveliness. A fragment of beautiful lace capped her gray curls; over the bodice of her black silk gown she had drawn a heavily embroidered kerchief which crossed her bosom in graceful folds; beneath the hem of her silken skirt peeped her tiny feet incased in silver-buckled slippers. Her cheeks were flushed and a sparkle enlivened her eyes as she hurried out upon the porch and curtsied with charming grace to the assembled escort. They cheered her heartily.

The interior of the prairie schooner had been fitted up with an easy couch, comfortable chairs, rugs and footstools, in addition to flowers, a basket of fruit and other things which gave an atmosphere of coziness. It was Granny's privilege to invite whomever she chose to ride with her in the schooner. She decided upon her youngest grandchild and oldest great-grandchild, together with several near neighbors.

Granny's enthusiasm never waned



"Dressed for the occasion. Her cheeks were flushed and a sparkle enlivened her eyes."

during the jaunt of 20 miles over the mountain road. In fact, the nearer she approached the station the greater became her excitement until she saw, with her own eyes, the steaming, snorting locomotive roll down the track, come to a quivering halt and then, with its long train of coaches, go shrieking on its clamorous way.

Granny climbed back into the prairie schooner and served refreshments to her retinue from the ample stock provided for the occasion. Her talk harked back to those eventful years when her husband, now his oxen across the plains, to their encounter with the Indians, the adventures befalling them on their Willow Creek homestead; but never a word did she utter about that which she had just seen.

Arriving home, she thanked them all for their thoughtfulness, saying that they had given her a beautiful day, long to be remembered. After that excursion, Granny Wade no longer slipped out to the knoll back of the house, nor trotted curiously to the windows to hail the passer-by. Instead, she busied herself happily with the few household duties she had always insisted upon doing; sat in her favorite chair by the window, and hummed cheerfully over her knitting. The post cards depicting engines and trains were tucked securely away in her old cedar chest.

Granny Wade was once more perfectly content, for, to quote her own words: "It's time I was learning that things over the hill are wonderful just because they're over the hill. Why, land sakes, that engine wasn't shucks alongside of that prairie schooner and them four yoke of oxen. The passengers stared at them a heap harder'n I stared at their engine!"

### THE GOVERNMENT OF BOOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. "Did it ever occur to you that the world is really governed by books?" writes the delightful owner in Christopher Morley's "The Haunted Bookshop," to his brother-in-law. "The course of this country in the war, for instance, has been largely determined by the books Wilson has read since he first began to think! If we could have a list of the principal books he has read since the war began, how interesting it would be."

"Here's something I'm just copying out to put up on my bulletin board for customers to ponder. It was written by Charles Sorley, a young Englishman, who was killed in France in 1915. He was only 20 years old."

"TO GERMANY  
"You are blind like us. Your hurt no man designed.  
And no man claimed the conquest of your land.  
But gropers both through fields of thought confined  
We stumble and we do not understand.  
You only saw your future bigly planned,  
And we, the tapering paths of our own mind.  
And in each other's dearest ways we stand,  
And hiss and hate. And the blind fight the blind.  
"When it is peace, then we may view again  
With new-won eyes each other's truer form,  
And wonder. Grown more loving-kind and warm  
We'll grasp firm hands and laugh at the old pain,  
When it is peace. But until peace, the storm,  
The darkness and the thunder and the rain."

## A COLLEGE LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When an American college, the second oldest in the United States, one set in an environment of traditions in keeping with the order of things as they used to be, steps beyond the boundary of custom to join pace with the best progressive thought as regards woman in education, the milestone will bear recording.

As the alma mater of three presidents of the United States, and of a host of other famous Americans, it has been said that the history of the graduates of the College of William and Mary, in the first century following its founding, was that of the United States. Later generations also added to this venerable Virginia institution's glory. Whether or not those who selected the title for the "university," when it was chartered as such by the Crown in 1693, were gifted with an unusual amount of prescience, besides a desire to pay honor to William III and his English wife, it would be hard to say, but it would seem so. At any rate, through all these years, William and Mary it has been, and now, weighted in honors and tradition, it is, as are so many other things of custom and tradition in these days, undergoing a revolutionary chapter of existence which would no doubt have caused a tremendous furor in some other of its generations, but which, for this, will probably simply serve to illustrate that there is, after all, something in a name. For now it is, in its fullest sense, the College of William and Mary. After 225 years of ministering exclusively to the educational wants of William, its high vaulted halls, through the medium of co-education, recently inaugurated, have been thrown open to Mary, and another paragon can be chronicled in the advance of our Marys to a place of equality with our Williams.

Thus it comes about that what was once Middle Plantation, and is now Williamsburg, Virginia, six miles west of historic Jamestown, and 12 east of Yorktown, is experiencing for the first time in its sedate career, the presence of co-eds at the morning's exercises in the chapel, and in the afternoon promenades—at mall time—along Duke of Gloucester Street. Or, again, as is the invariable custom, the bulletin board above the front steps of the main building—which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren—and pausing to observe, from this vantage space, the campus, bordered on the one side by a dormitory which once housed an Indian school, and on the other by the president's house, where Lord Cornwallis passed the month of June in 1781. To them, too, perhaps, may come as they gaze emotions similar to that which inspired George Washington, when he was chancellor of this same college, to declare that he regarded it as "an object of veneration."

"It is true that the habit of speaking modern languages cannot be so well acquired in America," said Thomas Jefferson, comparing American and English education, in 1785, "but every other article can be as well acquired at William and Mary as at any place in Europe."

How well they were acquired is evident when one considers that the college's alumni include Jefferson and two other presidents, Tyler and Monroe; George Rogers Clark, who won the Northwest Territory for the United States; John Marshall, first chief justice; Peyton Randolph, the first president of the Continental Congress; four signers of the Declaration of Independence; 14 members of the Continental Congress; four United States Supreme Court judges, three speakers of the House of Representatives at Washington, and more than 70 members; 16 United States senators from Virginia; 15 of Virginia's governors, and Gen. Winfield Scott. On December 5, 1776, was founded at William and Mary the Phi Beta Kappa Society—another bright feather in its cap of priorities. All of which is, of course, to be found for the reading in any history of the subject, but much of which frequently is overlooked in a country too busy with affairs of the moment to recall oft-hand things pertaining to an institution so ancient as to boast of 225 years of uninterrupted work.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 973)

### The Suffrage Amendment

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I venture to send this communication to The Christian Science Monitor, because I am convinced that it is the most widely and carefully read daily in the country, and the most able, therefore, to aid in the suitable celebration of the approaching centennial anniversary of Susan B. Anthony on February 15, 1920. Obviously, the only adequate commemoration of the occasion will be the complete ratification of the suffrage amendment associated with her name. Any less achievement would be a mockery.

Half the requisite 36 states have taken action since June 9, when Congress submitted the amendment, 17 having ratified and Governor Shipov having set the date for the Colorado special session of the Legislature as November 15. Of the states which have ratified, 10 have done so in special sessions.

Complete ratification calls for at least 14 special sessions in the next 18 weeks, assuming that four of these legislatures, which will then be in regular session, ratify in January. The hopeful four are Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Of the remaining states whose legislatures meet in January, 1920, Massachusetts and New York have ratified,

Georgia has voted adversely, and judged by their congressional past nothing can be hoped for in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Where, then, can effort be most usefully applied? There are two especially encouraging fields; five geographically small states in one group in the east, and eight suffrage states in the west.

To the question, Why, when half the necessary states have ratified, is the date not even published for the remainder?—the replies are varied and enlightening. From the west comes the apology that it has been difficult for legislators in agricultural states to leave the harvesting to go to the capital, even for a session of a single day. Now, however, the harvest time is drawing to a close and progress will be easier henceforth. In several states the sordid excuse for delay is the cost of a special session.

If anywhere the cost of a special session were the real reason, Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, and Vermont should have led the procession. Special sessions in all these five would probably have cost less money than the legislators of Kansas paid out of their own pockets in response to the appeal of their Governor, when they traveled to Topeka to ratify, almost at the head of the honor roll of states. They acted thus generously, although the women of their State were already voters and had nothing to gain by this promptness.

In any state, large or small, a special session will cost no more before February 15 than after. If the money cost is anywhere a real obstacle, it might be worth while to open public subscription lists at the capital to defray the cost of the special session. The small states have the incidental advantage that the citizens live within cheap and easy reach of their laggard governors without whose call the legislatures cannot act, however willing they may be to do so.

The second alluring field of immediate effort is in the eight western states where women have votes, yet the date of the special session has not yet been made public. These are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. There the men are committed to universal suffrage, and the women naturally are animated by noblesse oblige. "To whom much hath been given, of him shall much also be required." There the situation is, exhilaratingly encouraging compared, for instance, with Georgia.

Ratification by February 15 would give reasonable time for registration for all the primaries of the year 1920. It would enable women to participate in the great quadrennial conventions of the political parties. It would focus, early enough in the year to be of substantial use, the interest in current political life among people who have hitherto hardly believed in the immediate coming of votes for women. In the congressional election of 1920 only a fraction of the conscience, intelligence and will of the people can be expressed, unless the suffrage amendment is ratified thus early. What a contemptible estimate that would be of the intelligence of Americans which should bid them rest content because several million women are already qualified to participate in the election of the President alone. We are not yet a monarchy!

An insidious effort grows daily more visible to delay the special sessions by concentrating attention upon votes for the President. We cannot too sternly emphasize the sinister nature of this tendency to minimize the significance of Congress. It is an insult to the new voters. It is an attack upon the Constitution, which declares and establishes the equality of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the government. It is an attempt which should be met at every reappearance by renewed effort to achieve immediately the undertaking to which the whole of Miss Anthony's life after the Civil War was devoted.

Never was there a more straightforward, upright character in public life in the United States than Susan B. Anthony. How utterly empty any celebration of her centenary would have seemed to that bluntly candid mind, if it substituted the conventional meetings, oratory, memorial publications, and praise of her patriotic and devoted life, for the completed enfranchisement of the women of this republic!

(Signed) FLORENCE KELLEY.

New York City, New York.

**Army Overcoats Dyed**  
any darker shade  
Parcel post charges paid one way.

**Kromicks**  
Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers  
15th St. and Nicollet Ave.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Muncie, Indiana  
**THE GREATER ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE**  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

Warren-Godwin Lumber Co.  
JACKSON, MISS.

Dealers in  
Yellow Pine Products  
Louisiana Red Cypress  
Lumber and Shingles

## PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Philatelists over here have been celebrating the seventy-ninth anniversary of the penny black, and incidentally, of course, the introduction of postage stamps and the foundation of the most popular hobby in the world. There is naturally a good deal of romance surrounding the first stamps, and quite a lot of interesting information has come to light in connection with Rowland Hill's great innovation. One fact, however, is well known to collectors and non-collectors alike. Over 30,000 different stamps have been issued since 1840, but not one has surpassed the old penny black, either for beauty of design or of coloring.

It is really astonishing how very few there are, even amongst philatelists, who know anything about early stamps, and Rowland Hill's great scheme for which he and other enlightened men struggled for years to bring into force. Seventy-nine years is a goodly period of time to look back upon, but even taking this into account, it is hard to believe that our grandfathers had to pay over a shilling for a letter to go from London to Edinburgh, and this only allowed a single sheet. The quaint condition which laid down that additional pages should be charged extra was the cause of so many old letters being cross written—a custom long relegated to the past.

### Postage a Luxury

An extract which appeared in a daily paper only three years before the introduction of the new scheme of postal service may be quoted here, and reads as follows: "Henceforth postage on letters to the Mediterranean will be at the rate of only 10s. an ounce." It will readily be seen that the pleasure of writing and receiving letters in the days when Queen Victoria ascended the throne was limited to those of means only. Equally easy is to perceive how great a boon was conferred upon the general public by Hill's postal reformation. Commerce, too, benefited to a considerable extent, and it is difficult to understand how the old and corrupt scheme of things lasted so long.

Two hundred years ago a Frenchman brought out a penny post, but as stamps, as we know them today, formed no part of this innovation, details of its rise and subsequent fall are unnecessary here. That was to come in 1840, when the first adhesive made its bow to the public. The question of stamps occupied Rowland Hill for nearly a year. His first idea was to have the stamp and the envelope combined. However, the stamp to stick on the letter or packet was chosen, and adopted by the government in July, 1839. At the same time a substantial sum was offered for the best suggestion or design, and no fewer than 50 designs or drawings were sent in. Of these four were finally selected to choose from, and it is interesting to recall that one of these was the work of the inventor's daughter. It was suggested in several quarters that Hill's own portrait should adorn at least one of the stamps, but unlike the postmaster of a certain colony, he refused. Wyon's head of Queen Victoria was chosen, and the work of producing the stamps was then commenced.

### The First Stamps

The original sketch for the penny black bears the legend, "Post Office—One Penny—Half Ounce," recalling the fact that letters were at first restricted to that weight. Later the maximum weight for a penny was one ounce, to be increased to four in course of time. The catalogues tell us the stamps were engraved by Mr. Frederick Heath, and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. on paper

**Instant Syrup**  
For hot cakes, waffles, corn bread, may be made with two cups of boiling water, four cups granulated sugar and one teaspoon—

**Crescent Mapleine**  
The kiddies will enjoy the fine maple flavor and it's most economical.

Your grocer can supply you.  
2 oz. bottle—35c  
Canada—50c

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes.

**CRESCENT MFG. CO.**  
(Mt. 488) Dept. H., Seattle, Wash.

**Gross Bros. CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERERS**  
We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

**OUR CARPET CLEANING DEPARTMENT**  
deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.  
CALL MAIN 5080

86-92 South Tenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kalamazoo, Mich.  
107 So. Burdick  
**HERRICK'S BOOT SHOP**  
Accredited Agency for the  
**RED CROSS SHOE**

watermarked with a small crown. Some other details, however, should prove of interest to the collector.

The design was engraved by hand on a single steel matrix, hardened, and impressions then taken on a soft steel roller of sufficient circumference to hold 12 repetitions of the design. The roller was then hardened, and in the final transfer stage each sheet bore 240 impressions, each identical with the original. The final part of the process was the insertion of the corner letters, A-A, A-B, etc. Before the completed plate was finally hardened inscriptions were engraved round the plate. These read quite differently today, but stamps were a new innovation at that time, and these inscriptions were for both official and public guidance. The inscription reads: "Price 1d. per label, 1sh. per row of 12. £1 per sheet. Place the labels above the address and toward the right-hand side of the letter. In writing the back be careful not to remove the cement."

### Pairs and Strips Sought

From two shillings to half a crown is the price of a penny black today. The French catalogue, however, lists it at 8 francs, and an unused specimen at 60—about 500 times its original face value. Pairs and strips are eagerly sought for by collectors, and these always command a good price. Many thousands of the penny black are in the keeping of a comparatively small number of collectors, who have accumulated them to reconstruct sheets, and show the different plates. This form of collecting was unknown some years ago, and in those days penny blacks were far easier to obtain. There were 11 plates in all, but it seems to be pretty certain that plate nine was not used for the black. The stamps are to be found with the crown watermark inverted.

Collectors are sometimes puzzled by certain stamps which they are at first unable to place, and are uncertain of their true status, even when the specimens in question are quoted in one of the standard catalogues. The old arms type of Bavaria, overprinted with a large "E" in red or green, are an example. These stamps appeared in 1908, and were intended for the use of railway officials. Five values were overprinted in this way—the 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pfennig—and although the English catalogue quotes these stamps very low, indeed they are anything but common, especially the 3 and 50 pfennig.

## PUBLICITY FOR THE HORSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever see a statue of an automobile?

Since publicity is the recognized order of the day, why not publicity for the horse, the faithful servant of mankind? One of the latest of rapidly increasing number of organizations which always start off with a dinner, is the Horse Publicity Association of America, which has set out to put the horse back upon his pedestal of honor as man's most useful, valuable and faithful four-footed friend. The dinner to establish the fact is scheduled for October 30, at the Pennsylvania, one of New York's newest hotels.

The query about the automobile is one of the pointed questions shot forth by the opening guns of the publicity campaign for the horse. "When-

**THE NEW LONG GLOVES**  
for wear with the fashionable short-sleeved gowns and loose wraps are at their best when of ELITE quality. They are cut from the choicest skins and exquisitely made. Gloves for women, men and children in Natural Chamotte, White Doekskin, Light Weight Washable Cape, or Genuine Mocha.  
On Sale at Good Stores Everywhere

**ELITE GLOVE COMPANY**  
Factory: Gloversville, New York  
New York Office: 200 Fifth Avenue  
Boston Office: 100 Essex Street

In every pair of genuine Elite Gloves there is a ticket. Look for it!

**Brascolite**  
The Church Fixture  
BRASCOLITE is truly a ideal church fixture—and there is a design to suit every architectural type of church. Light from the Brascolite is of the same even, well diffused kind as daylight.  
LUMINOUS UNIT CO.  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

**SHIRTS and COLLARS**  
Laundered Properly  
at **LEWANDOS**  
Telephone Back Bay 3900  
BOSTON

**Kuppenheimer Clothes**  
IN FT. WORTH

ever a national hero has been sculptured in bronze or marble, how often is he portrayed in company with man's most noble and useful companion, the horse! What other animal is so signally honored? so this piece of horse publicity continues.

Then, announcing that the horse needs, not protection, but publicity, and that there are 22,000,000 of them in such need in the United States alone, the horse press agent launches forth.

"Who is there who has not read Longfellow's 'Village Blacksmith'?" he asks. "Did you ever read a real poem about a village garage?" he flashes next. Then he launches forth into a flood, a torrent of allusion to horses of the past, horses portrayed in the printed word of history and in the warp and woof of ancient tapestries. What would have happened to Lochinvar and Paul Revere and General Sheridan? Who would have carried the good news from Ghent to Aix? How could the Light Brigade ever have charged?—had it not been for the horse, for one of which a king of England once offered his entire kingdom.

Even Daisy Ashford conveyed Mr. Salteena and Ethel from the railroad station to Bernard Clark's in "a lovely carriage lined with olive green cushions to match the footman and the horses had green bridles and bows on their manes and tails"—apparently she liked her horses adorned as did the knights of old who weighted down their prancing steeds with rich trappings and gold-embroidered blankets. Then, too, there was the question of Mr. Salteena's profession. Here again the horse scores. "You might perhaps gallop beside the royal barouche," suggested the Earl.

The press agent, however, is probably saving all that and more for days and columns to come. After merely drawing attention to the mine of treasure in the way of copy material ready to be worked, he announces that the Horse Publicity Association of America does not seek to displace the motor industry but urges that that be not allowed to undermine the economic basis of the country. The horse, he insists, must still be depended upon for the most vital work involved in the word "transportation," and in labor on the farm. He proposes as more sensible than building all new roads for motor traffic, the construction of a strip of highway for the horse-drawn vehicle alongside every "fancy motor road." All that, however, is to be discussed at the organization dinner.

### SCANDINAVIAN NAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—The Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study has recently published an article entitled "Norwegian Surnames," by Prof. George Flom, head of the department of Scandinavian languages in the University of Illinois. He examines many modern names and gives a study of the rules controlling their selection. One of the results shown is that many modern, and thoroughly Americanized names are Scandinavian in origin.

**"Yale"**  
**BUILDERS' LOCKS AND HARDWARE**  
YOU will get certain protection, correct design and long service in the Yale Builders' Locks and Hardware you purchase for your home.

If you are planning to build, see the Yale samples your hardware dealer can show you. Every place is the product of skilled designing, superior workmanship and is trademarked "Yale" as a symbol that it is fit for its intended purpose. Yale inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.  
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.  
9 East 40th Street  
New York City  
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

**YALE**

**SANGER BROS**  
MAIN AND HOUSTON AT  
SECOND STREET  
FT. WORTH, TEXAS  
Phone Lamar 6530

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE  
of  
**Kuppenheimer Clothes**  
IN FT. WORTH



## FEDERAL PLANS TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

Final Orders Issued to Agents to See That No Liquor Containing More Than One-Half of 1 Per Cent Alcohol Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Daniel L. Porter, internal revenue agent in this district, began yesterday to carry out his plans for enforcement of prohibition the moment he received orders from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He called his 106 special agents together and issued final instructions to see that no liquor containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol was sold.

William Hirst, for the brewers, said he would soon begin injunction proceedings in the United States District Court here to restrain the government from enforcing the law. The liquor interests contend that the Volstead Act is unconstitutional and confiscatory. They also plan to fight continuance of war-time prohibition on the ground that the President in his veto message declared the army demobilized.

R. J. Schaefer, for the brewers, said that they believed in compliance with the laws until these were set aside by properly constituted tribunals. The saloon keepers who obtained license renewals from the State Excise Department on October 1 have not yet asked for the rebates due them if they return the licenses. Yet they began yesterday to sell nothing stronger than one-half of 1 per cent, though strong liquors are said to have been obtainable in certain saloons since July 1. The saloons are overstocked with 2.75 per cent beer, taken in large orders after the brewers announced the last delivery on Saturday.

Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says the league will be more than glad to cooperate with Commissioner Roper in enforcement.

"I shouldn't want the impression to get abroad that we have a large force of detectives or that we are to have a force to aid in enforcement," he says. "We have no detective force. Our policy always has been to educate the public to enforce the Prohibition Act through the government machinery. We have turned over to the Department of Justice here complaints of violations. The department has always used prompt action in following up these complaints."

Dryfoos, Blim & Co. yesterday brought suit in the Federal Court to enjoin the Collector of Internal Revenue from forbidding disposal of 25,241 gallons of distilled liquors which they are holding in bond. The company declares that if it is not permitted to dispose of this stock before the Prohibition Amendment becomes effective it will lose \$50,000. Decisions in previous actions of this character have upheld the Prohibition Act and refused to enjoin the law officers from enforcing it. Counsel for this company contend that the President's veto has changed conditions.

**League Indorses Congress**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—A resolution expressing the league's disapproval of the act of President Wilson in vetoing the prohibition enforcement code adopted by Congress, and its satisfaction that both houses of Congress had repassed the Volstead bill over the President's veto by a vote of more than three to one, has been adopted by the board of trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the league, told a representative of this paper.

**Test Suits Brought by Brewers**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Three brewing companies of this State have brought test suits against internal revenue officials, to determine the constitutionality of the national prohibition law. They ask an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from interfering with the brewers' affairs.

## OIL DECREE RENEWAL IN COLOMBIA UNLIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information received at the Colombian Legation yesterday indicates that no attempt to renew the Colombian oil decree of last June is contemplated at Bogota.

The decree bringing about the nationalization of the oil resources of the country is said to have met with such general disfavor at home and in foreign countries having important interests in Colombia, that its enforcement was suspended by the government. Although the Colombian Supreme Court has the decree under consideration, further efforts to renew its enforcement are said to be "out of the question."

A Colombian Legation official said yesterday that as a result of negotiations in progress between Colombia

and the United States, it is expected that the Colombian-American treaty, sent back to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will shortly be reported out, and action by the Senate is looked for before the close of the present session.

## FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS IS OPPOSED

James W. Gerard, Former Ambassador to Germany, Protests What He Calls Appeal to the German-American Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, believes that the foreign language press in the United States, "good and bad," should be suppressed.

He made this statement in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in which a recent editorial in the New York "Staats Zeitung" was mentioned. This editorial opposed the reelection of State Supreme Court Justice Newberger on the ground that Mr. Gerard and Bainbridge Colby were supporting him and these two men had done much against the German cause during the war.

Justice Newberger, who failed to win Tammany favor for renomination, has a non-partisan support, including the Bar Association.

**Attitude Called Ridiculous**

"In spite of the absolutely fatal want of ability to diagnose the psychology of other people, which lack has been the downfall of Germany," said Mr. Gerard, "those who still sympathize with Germany are insisting on boycotting themselves in this country by sucking to their ridiculous attitude. The editorial in the Staats Zeitung is a case in point. Apparently this German language newspaper opposes the reelection of Judge Newberger because Mr. Colby and I supported him; and Mr. Colby did much to help President Wilson, as a member of the Shipping Board, while I wrote a book, which the editorial says, criticizes everything German, which everybody who has read the book knows is not true. And so, all German-Americans should vote against Justice Newberger."

"Now, I, for one, thought the German-American issue had been disposed of. I thought the German-Americans had proved themselves loyal, with a few exceptions, like the German language newspapers, which are published for money. But evidently there are still left among us German-Americans who try to use the German-American vote as such. This, it seems to me, is a good example of what the foreign language press does in America. It is, I think, best to suppress the whole foreign language press. Or they should be thoroughly Americanized, and not emphasized as a foreign language press merely."

**German Opera Opposed**

"The attempt to revive German opera, made by people who had made themselves conspicuous for their anti-Americanism, was an insult to the American people and from the standpoint of Americans of German descent, it was extremely unfortunate. When peace is signed, German opera will probably be heard again; it should not be put on now as a test of the extent of German sympathies here."

The "Staats Zeitung," in denying that it opposes Mr. Gerard and Mr. Colby because of their services to the United States during the war, says: "The quarrel we have with Gerard and Colby is not because of their services to the country during the war, but rather their disservice in attacking loyal Americans and advocating the hanging of all German-Americans to lamp posts. Gerard and Colby draw the inference that we are opposed to all candidates who actively supported the United States in the war. Mr. La Guardia served his country during the war by fighting the enemy abroad and supporting his fellow Americans at home. Had Gerard done likewise, we would now approve of Gerard, just as we are supporting La Guardia. The distinction between the two men is the distinction between the honest man who unselfishly serves his country, and the hypocrite who vents his personal prejudice to the injury of his fellow Americans."

**GROWTH OF HARVARD FUND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gains from the New York district yesterday increased the total of the Harvard endowment fund pledges to \$8,377,184. Although New York gained considerably, the Boston district still holds the lead in total subscriptions. The fund has been 56 per cent pledged.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information received at the Colombian Legation yesterday indicates that no attempt to renew the Colombian oil decree of last June is contemplated at Bogota.

**For BREAKFAST**

to-morrow

**Creamed Fish Flakes**

served with Baked Potato

You can quickly and economically prepare such delicious Breakfast Dishes as FISH HASH, CODFISH CAKES, CREAMED FISH, etc., with

**Burnham & Morrill Fish Flakes**

Try One Tin and You Will Use Many

AT YOUR GROCER'S

Burnham & Morrill Co. Portland, Maine

## AIR CRAFT LUMBER RAILROAD INQUIRY

Testimony of John D. Ryan, Who Denounced as "Outrageous and Scandalous" the Charges of Graft in Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John D. Ryan, former head of the Bureau of Aircraft Production and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, appearing before the Frear congressional committee yesterday in the Federal Building, denounced as "outrageous and scandalous" the committee's action in telegraphing to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, charges of graft in aircraft production, especially in the building of a 38-mile road through spruce lands at a cost of \$4,000,000. Mr. Ryan protested against unfair his summoning as a witness in New York, rather than in Washington, where all the aircraft records were filed.

In reply to questions by Meier Steinbrink, counsel for the committee, who was formerly connected with Charles E. Hughes in the aircraft production investigation, Mr. Ryan said that previous to his appointment as a director of aircraft production he had been a member of the executive committee and also a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, but that he had attended few meetings and did not remember that the construction of a line through the Olympia Peninsula was even taken under consideration. Mr. Ryan said that when an extension of that railroad, opening up the spruce tract, was proposed, he told the Secretary of War that, as he was a director of the railroad, it would be impossible for him to have any part in the negotiations. From that time he had had nothing to do with it.

When the work was begun under Col. Bruce P. Disque, Mr. Ryan urged him to cut the cost to the lowest point consistent with ability to operate it satisfactorily for the needs of the Aircraft Production Bureau. He thought it could be cut about one-third by lowering the quality.

**Why Soldier Labor Was Used**

Mr. Steinbrink inquired how it was that with 14 miles of the road incomplete at the time of the signing of the armistice the cost reached \$4,000,000 despite the fact that soldiers were employed in its construction.

Mr. Ryan said labor of soldiers was used because of the scarcity of other labor, due largely to the I. W. W. and enemy alien agitation along the western coast. He had nothing to do with the arrangements, but approved them unhesitatingly then and now.

This particular 38-mile road was necessary, he said, as it tapped about 10 miles as much spruce timber as could be reached by the 14-mile line which was charged with having been built for about \$350,000; therefore, the shorter road would have been practically valueless. He said that much of this timber land belonged to the Milwaukee Land Company, which was owned by the railroad.

"If we had fallen down on anything else, the Allies might have gone on, but had we fallen down on the spruce production, the Allies would have fallen down with us; they absolutely had to have it, and they depended on us for it," said Mr. Ryan.

**Airplane Lumber Needs**

Mr. Ryan said that at the time the armistice was signed, the United States Government had 143,000,000 feet of airplane lumber, mostly spruce. He himself had called a meeting of the aircraft board and representatives of the Allies to determine how much spruce the United States must plan to produce in view of the combined needs. Great Britain had to have from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet per month; France, 3,000,000; Italy, 4,000,000, and the United States, 6,000,000; a total of 23,000,000 feet of first-class lumber per month for carrying on the aircraft production necessary.

"I told them," said Mr. Ryan, "that they must be certain of their needs, as all must share proportionately in the expense involved."

Mr. Ryan said that he himself had nothing to do with financing the railroad or spruce contracts, but that the negotiations were carried on entirely by the contractor and the war credits board.

Mr. Ryan spoke with enthusiasm of the work done by Colonel Disque in spruce production and said that he had urged his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general.

**Financed by War Credits Bureau**

Mr. Kerbaugh of the Siemens-Carey H. S. Kerbaugh Corporation, which got the contract to cut spruce for airplanes and built the 38-mile railroad into the Olympia Peninsula spruce country, in the State of Washington, has testified that Pliny Flisk, rather than being squeezed out of the deal,

as Mr. Flisk had testified, became alarmed at the risks involved and refused to go on with it.

Mr. Kerbaugh said 2800 soldiers were employed on the road, receiving the usual laborers' pay, sometimes as high as \$8 a day. He did not consider the road's cost excessive. He thought the route had been chosen on which the road could be built as quickly and as cheaply as possible. The lowest advance cost estimate was \$60,000 a mile without rails, with rails at \$70 to \$80 a ton. It was necessary to build a permanent road because the loads could not be hauled over a logging road.

Mr. Kerbaugh admitted that when the armistice was signed no spruce had been taken out, four miles of the road remained unfinished and the government recommended its completion as giving greater salvage value to the entire line. The whole undertaking had been financed by the war credits bureau with an initial advance of \$500,000 and payments twice a month totaling about \$6,500,000 when the armistice was signed.

## MEMORANDUM ON CONSORTIUM MADE

Chinese Financial Commission Advises President as to Terms—Conditions in Country That Necessitate Outside Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chinese Financial Commission, attached to the executive, has submitted to the President a memorandum in regard to the proposed international consortium for financing China, according to advice from Peking yesterday. The Chinese Government to date has neither approved nor disapproved of the consortium plan. The memorandum says:

"First, definite discrimination should be made between political and industrial loans."

"Second, China should be entitled to contract loans not exceeding \$10,000,000, without interference from the consortium."

"Third, the consortium's supervision over securities should be similar to, and no greater than that now exercised over the obligations secured by the customs and salt revenues."

"Fourth, China should be entitled to one representative in the government body of the consortium."

More than \$20,000,000 is required to meet the outstanding administrative and military expenditures of the Chinese Government. The revenue from the customs service, the salt surplus and the provincial treasuries that have paid has already been spent; the old consortium has not been in a position to make an advance on the reorganization loan; the new consortium is not yet formed and recently had another setback at the hands of the Japanese, and the Chinese banks are reluctant to advance enough money to the Government even for short periods at high rates.

The Chinese Imperial Commission has determined to negotiate a large loan with which to tide the government over its embarrassments, and the question of adequate security for this loan is understood to have been agreed upon. Neither the amount of the loan, nor the nature of the security to be offered, has, however, been made public as yet. The financial situation of the government is more serious than ever before. Money is needed in both Peking and the provinces, and both letters and delegates are reaching Peking daily to impress the government with the emptiness of the provincial treasuries. Lately communications from the provinces have assumed a threatening character, and the provincial authorities have either begged off from or ridiculed the government's plan for raising funds by the sale of eight-year bonds in their districts.

The attitude in the provinces, both with regard to their need of funds and toward the government's plan for selling eight-year bonds, led to the fall of Kung Hsiang-Chan. But it is questioned in Peking whether the new ministry, composed of Gen. Chi Yun-Peng, as acting Premier and Li Shih Hao, as acting Minister of Finance, will be able to do better without foreign aid.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegram received here yesterday says K. Shariha, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by the first secretary to the Legation, S. Saburi, will arrive in Washington on November 1. Mr. Saburi was attached to the Japanese peace delegation at Paris.

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## ITALIANS ADOPT WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Owing to Register Difficulties, However, Measure Is Not Applicable to Political Elections Before, at Most, Five Years

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian Chamber has accepted by a majority of 119 in a secret vote the bill for conferring upon women the same electoral rights at both political and municipal elections as those enjoyed by men, and the Senate has approved the decision of the Chamber. Thus, woman suffrage has been adopted in Italy, with, however, the proviso that it is not to come into operation in political elections until the next dissolution but one, that is to say, in, at most, five years' time. This limitation is only due to the practical difficulty of preparing the new register, containing some 11,000,000 of women voters, in time for the next general election, which is to be held in October, or, at latest, in November.

As the present Italian Chamber's legislative mandate expired last October, and was extended for another year only in consideration of the very exceptional circumstances of the war, it was obviously impossible to have a further postponement of the overdue dissolution, merely in order to enable women to vote immediately. That, however, is a question of administrative detail; the salient fact is that Italy, like Great Britain, has adopted woman suffrage with the logical corollary that women may sit in Parliament, as well as vote for deputies. Mr. Nitti, the Italian Premier, made that clear in his speech, and he added that women would have an opportunity of exercising their votes for the elections of town and county councils all over Italy as early as July 31 of next year. Meanwhile, Italian women will have time to form political organizations, hitherto mainly lacking even among men.

**Italian Women Indifferent**

That there is any general desire for the suffrage among Italian women outside a small class of intellectuals, no one who knows Italy would pretend. The Italian woman, especially among the peasants of the south, is for the most part a wholly domestic person, occupied with her home and her family and little interested in politics. Even much higher up in the social scale, the wives of Italian Ministers, mostly drawn from the professional middle class, hold themselves aloof from public affairs and the great world, and political salons scarcely exist in a country where the aristocracy stands, with very few exceptions, outside parliamentary life.

But even in Italy there has been a considerable change in the position and attitude of women toward public affairs during recent years. At the last general election of 1913 there were examples of ladies who supported the claims of this or that candidate; and while the Socialists naturally contend that women operatives should have a voice in determining the laws regulating their industries, the newly-formed Roman Catholic popular party, through the mouth of its spokesman, Mr. Micheli, supported the proposal in the interests of the church, of which, especially in the south, the women are faithful devotees. Various speakers, notably Mr. Tittoni, the Socialist chief, also pointed out during the debate that the part taken by women in doing men's work during the war entitled them to equal political rights with the men, and Micheli even urged that, if all women could not be inscribed on the register in time for the approaching general election, at least the dependents of fallen soldiers should be allowed to vote at once.

**Arguments of Opponents**

It was a noticeable feature of the debate that no speaker brought out the stock arguments, so common in England 50 years ago, when John Stuart Mill raised the question for the first time in the House of Commons, about women's incapacity and supposed inferiority to men. The arguments used by the opponents of the proposal were all drawn from considerations of expediency, such as the higher rate of illiteracy among Italian women than among men. Now,

illiteracy in Italy, which is mostly to be found in the south, and has almost disappeared from Piedmont and Lombardy, is diminishing among both sexes as elementary education is more strenuously enforced. Moreover, in the case of the shrewd Italian peasants, women as well as men, mother wit and common sense, as Mr. Giolitti once pointed out, are in some respects compensations for lack of ability to read and write. An eminent Italian professor of economics once told the present writer that he was nowhere as compared with his peasants when it came to calculating the profits likely to accrue from the cultivation of a piece of land, although their arithmetic was perforce entirely mental. Italian women are more practical than Italian men; just as Italian men are more precocious than Anglo-Saxons, and develop their faculties much earlier. Consequently, the amendment proposed, limiting the vote to women of 30, at least for the first election held under female suffrage, as was the case in Great Britain last year, was opposed. A fortiori, the further amendment, restricting the franchise to women of 30 who had also obtained a supplementary education certificate or paid at least 25 lire in direct taxes, was rejected as opposed to the spirit of modern democracy, which places the most learned professor on the same electoral level as the illiterate plowman.

**No Political Education**

A more practical objection was that so important a reform should not have been introduced in a moribund chamber, whose mandate had long ago expired, and that the numerous new male electors should have had time allowed them to organize themselves before 11,000,000 of women were added to the register to increase the confusion. It is probable, however, that for some time a large number of Italian women, like so many Italian men, will not exercise the suffrage at all. The percentage of Italian voters who actually recorded their votes has never been above 60, a result due mainly to lack of personal canvassing, defective organization (except in the cases of the Socialists and the Clericals), and the absence of political education among the masses, caused by the fact that Italian statesmen rarely make political tours.

Even less probable is it, as the Premier remarked, that many women will be elected deputies, and his forecast was justified by the example of Great Britain, where only one woman was elected last time, and even she, being a Sinn Feiner, has not taken her seat. But it was argued in the Italian debate, that, were women elected to Parliament, their presence would introduce a calmer tone into the debates, which in Italy are at times somewhat stormy. Mr. Alessio, a leading Radical, who is one of the Deputy-Presidents of the Chamber, insisted as one of the reasons for his own conversion to the cause of woman suffrage, that women would impart a more idealistic tone to public life. That such a consummation is much to be desired in Italy is obvious to every one familiar with everyday political argument there. Italy has her idealists and her heroes in politics, now, as at the time of the Risorgimento; but they are few as compared with the utilitarian mass. Anglo-Saxons are far more sentimental and idealistic than the apparently more expansive, but really more "practical" Latins.

**Society Undergoing Change**

Women's active intervention in politics, it was also urged, would lead in-

evitably to a closer attention to social questions, such as the protection of children and all problems of morality. The patriarchal state of society, long prevalent in southern countries, is passing away, and even in Italy the Anglo-Saxon type of the family, as Mr. Alessio observed, in which women's personality is placed on an equality with that of the men, is tending gradually to supplant it. The "dracula," or family community, likewise a patriarchal institution, is fast dying out in Serbia and Montenegro; the oriental seclusion of women is disappearing slowly from Greece, at any rate in the large towns. In Rome it is no longer thought improper for young unmarried women to go about in the daytime alone, in the exercise of their ordinary avocations, as it was even as recently as 15 years ago. And these avocations have been greatly widened during the war.

Besides, as the moderate Socialist deputy, Mr. Canepa, told the Chamber, humanity at this juncture needs the concurrence of all its forces, even those hitherto neglected, for the solution of the formidable problems bequeathed to it by the war. Probably, the introduction of the woman element into Italian politics will, in actual practice, prove to be very gradual; for, undoubtedly, Mr. Nitti's enfranchising act is in advance of public opinion. But many leading Italian politicians have long been in favor of the reform which, almost with its last breath, this twenty-fourth Italian Legislature has passed into law.

## SENTENCES BLAMED UPON GENERAL MARCH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, was held chiefly responsible before the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general, for recommendations that four soldiers in France sentenced to the extreme penalty on conviction of sleeping on post or disobedience of orders, be executed. All four were pardoned by President Wilson, but General Crowder declared General March had refused to concur in recommendations for clemency made by Secretary Baker and himself.

General Crowder was answering the charge made by Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general, that "the whole military hierarchy entered into an agreement that these men should die." He denied having said that the War Department should uphold General Pershing, who approved the sentences, "regardless of merit," but admitted having transmitted to General March a recommendation favoring execution of the sentences, subject to appeal to the President. General Crowder added he had sent to General March a note suggesting clemency.

"I did say it would be unfortunate if we had divided opinion on the subject, hoping that General March would come to my views," General Crowder said.

**JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ON WAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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## OUTPUT QUESTION IN LABOR PARLIAMENT

British Trade Union Congress Fails to Reach a Decision on the Most Vital Problem of the Production of Coal

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Those among us whose task it is to explain to a bewildered world what exactly is the meaning of all the pother in the ranks of the organized workers are beginning to find it a by no means simple process to explain the decisions of the British Parliament of Labor recently assembled in Glasgow. More especially is this so in the case of those estimable people who have harbored the belief that in the demands submitted in the name of the Triple Alliance, and to which such promise has of late been given, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and Mr. Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, were simply pressing forward proposals which were not supported by the rank and file of the trade-union movement, but were evidently indulging in a game of bluff.

When Mr. Smillie advised the miners not to pronounce for direct action to force the government to adopt the Sankey report, but to await the decision of the Trade Union Congress, his advice was regarded as an indication that he was prepared to climb down. Whereas, what had really happened was that in regard to the nationalization of mines, Mr. Smillie had obtained a pledge from practically the whole of the British trade-union movement, nearly 5,000,000 people, to stand by the miners in their demands.

### An Old, Old Story

For close on 40 years pious resolutions declaring against the private ownership of mines have been carried by congress, after which the delegates have journeyed back to their homes and forgotten all about it. The delegates are not likely to forget their decision on the present occasion, for the reason that, included in the resolution moved by Mr. Smillie in this connection, provision is made for the calling of a special conference in London to hear the reply of the Prime Minister to explain the demands of congress. Summarizing the resolution dealing with the matter, The Times says: "For this purpose it (the congress) instructs the parliamentary committee to see the Prime Minister and insist on compliance by the government."

That is by no means the whole position; there is an important omission in regard to the deputations; indeed, so important that it is remarkable that the true inwardness of the situation is not fully appreciated. The parliamentary committee was instructed to interview the Prime Minister in conjunction with the Miners' Federation, and it is a fairly safe proposition to expect that the parliamentary committee will occupy the position of passengers and that the case will be presented by Mr. Smillie, Mr. Frank Hodges, and Mr. William Brace, M.P.

In the event of the government's refusal to accept the recommendations of the majority of the members of the Coal Commission the congress will consider what form of action shall be taken to compel them to accept.

There is no ambiguity as to the procedure to be followed; Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., made it unmistakably clear that in his opinion the government would reject the proposal, thereby necessitating the calling together of the delegates again within two months.

### Misleading Figures

There was one particularly cheerful statement that warrants recording. While the miners' officials were honestly alarmed at the reduction in output, the position was not nearly so bad as the scare headlines of the press led one to believe. The figures chosen were for the August holiday week, but since then "the figures for the succeeding weeks showed an output 1,000,000 tons higher, practically up to normal, and still rising." Mr. Smillie reminded the conference of the high rate of casualties in the mining industry every year, and that while the vast majority of mining officials were all the time combating this, yet so long as the mines were privately owned and output only was regarded as the standard of efficiency, it too frequently happened "that safety was sacrificed for output and profit."

As anticipated in these notes before the meeting of congress, J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, experienced some difficulty in obtaining a hearing in his plea for increased output. The question had not been submitted by Mr. Brownlie's union, but the chairman allowed him an opportunity on a paragraph in the parliamentary committee's report dealing with the Sankey report, where the question of output was distinctly raised. Mr. Brownlie had not proceeded far before a point of order was raised as to how his observations affected the paragraph in question, and the chairman asked him to confine himself to output in the mining industry.

On the whole, the speech was extremely disappointing and apologetic and seemed to carry a vague idea that the government was responsible for

the diminishing output. Anyhow, Mr. Brownlie indignantly repudiated the charge that the workers were slackening, and asserted that as the government had organized the resources of the Nation to produce munitions of war, they should now organize the Nation to produce the necessities of life.

### No "Ca'anny" in Shops

The speech was altogether an unsatisfactory following up of Mr. Brownlie's letter to the press, which appeared to imply that, in so far as reduced output was traceable to the workers, a campaign was to be initiated with a view to showing that in the last analysis the worker was the first and worst sufferer. Matters were made no easier by a repudiation by one of Mr. Brownlie's colleagues, who had been authorized to do so officially. The only support that Mr. Brownlie got in the debate (if it may be dignified as such) was from Mr. Havelock Wilson, M. P., who again denied that there was any policy of "ca'anny" in the workshops, and spoke of the American rate of exchange, which is lower now than it was before the war on account of a falling off in the British export trade. Thus ended the much-boomed question of output. No decision was reached. No expression of opinion was given either from the parliamentary committee or the Trade Union Congress itself on one of the most vital of the Nation's many problems.

## SENTENCES OF LABOR OFFICIALS AFFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sentence to jail of Michael Boyle and Raymond Cleary, officials of a local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, convicted of conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was sustained by the United States Court of Appeals here yesterday. Michael Boyle was sentenced to one year, and Raymond Cleary to 60 days, in the house of correction.

The convicted union officials were charged with entering into a conspiracy in 1910, and thereafter, to prevent electrical concerns outside of Chicago from selling goods in this city in competition with firms which had unionized their plants as directed by Boyle, Cleary, and other officials of the local union. The sentence was passed on March 3, 1917, in the United States District Court, and the appeal was taken.

Steve Sumner, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, has been sentenced to 60 days in jail for contempt of court, the conviction having been sustained by the Illinois Supreme Court.

## PLANS FOR STRIKE ON NOVEMBER 7

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Documents found on agents of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, who have just been expelled from Switzerland, show that an international revolution was planned for November 7. The most important documents contained details of an international Bolshevik congress held in October at Zurich. The organizations of France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal were invited to send delegates, the invitation stating that at a signal for international action, which was to begin on November 7, the workers in all countries were to strike on behalf of revolutionary Russia and the suppression of the blockade. Workers' councils were to be formed, parliaments suppressed, a dictatorship of the proletariat proclaimed, and revolutionary action was to be developed into armed revolt.

## RETAIL GROCERY CLERKS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—About 1000 members of Local 1232, International Retail Clerks Protective Association, are on strike from the grocery stores for a nine-hour day and \$30 a week. They now get from \$10 to \$18 for 10 to 14 hours.

## CHILD LABOR LAWS URGED IN COUNCIL

Speakers at Working Women's Conference in Washington Tell of Progress in Effort to Check Undue Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The subject of the child was discussed at the International Council of Working Women yesterday. Miss Grace Abbott, of the Department of Labor, declared that the linking of women and children in legislation had been responsible for retarding progress in the United States. She said that she was not in favor of exemption for child labor in warmer climates, and 11 hours a day in southern heat was one of the cruellest things in the world. Nor was she willing to admit that it should be granted to countries that were industrially backward. They were often able, because they were not so well advanced industrially, to make better conditions for children.

One of the first legislative accomplishments in the new Republic of Czechoslovakia had been the separation of labor legislation dealing with women from that in regard to children, it was stated.

### Power Held by Women

Louisa Landova-Stychova, member of the Czechoslovak National Assembly and a delegate from a syndicate of working women to attend the congress of working women, said:

"Women took an active part in the Czechoslovak revolution, so that as active participants in the revolution they might have a voice in the new government, in order that they might protect their children. During the war the children were victims of all who sought labor of whatever kind they could get in order to accomplish their tasks. The women are going to guard against this in the future. They have their voice in the government now, and they have something to say about it, because of the 270 members of Parliament, seven are women."

"It is a shame that there should be mature people who are not employed, while children work out their lives. Every mature person should so divide his or her time that the most of it is spent in doing things useful to mankind. If this were done, children would not have to enter industry at an age that will seriously injure them."

### Specific Regulations

"To safeguard children, laws were passed on July 17 of this year, providing that no child under 14 years of age should be employed in a gainful occupation. Children who are attending school may work two hours a day, provided it is in an occupation not listed as gainful. Those not attending school may work six hours a day in a similar occupation. This same congress also passed laws prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous industries and for night work."

"We Czechoslovaks heartily endorse Miss Abbott's program that each child should pass an educational standard as well as just an age limit before being drafted into industry."

Mrs. Landova-Stychova also advocated 16 years as the minimum age at which a child should enter industry, and stated that the women of her country were looking to the International Congress of Working Women to set standards for women and children in industry.

### Argentina Legislation

Dr. Alicia Morreau of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, advocated 18 years of age as the ideal minimum age at which a child might enter industry, stating that there is a minimum age law for child labor in only one of the 14 states in the Argentine. Dr. Morreau explained that the committee of workers had been organized to help enforce this law, but that many children of 8 or 10 years are working in factories, having misstated their age.

Argentine fathers, she said, earn so little that few of them are able to support their children after they are 12 years old, but she hopes that a 14-year minimum may be established,

as it has been proven sociologically that a child does not retain what he has learned before the age of 12 long after he is 20.

Mlle. Berthe de Lalleux stated that in Belgium no child under 14 was allowed to work in any gainful occupation, nor between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., and until the completion of the fourteenth year, and that a movement was on foot to amend that law to read from 5 p. m. to 5 a. m. No children under 16 are allowed to work in the hazardous industries, those where dangerous chemicals are employed, or injurious gases, and that the condition, as well as the age of a child was considered in allowing him to be employed at the minimum age.

## BOLT OF SHOPMEN FROM CONVENTION

Fourteen of 37 Delegates to Railroad Meeting in Pittsburgh Withdraw After a Disagreement as to What Is Main Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Led by L. M. Hawver of Chicago, vice-president of the convention of railroad shopmen which began here last Monday, 14 of the 37 delegates withdrew last night, following a heated session that resulted in an open split. The convention was called to devise means of enforcing the shopmen's demand for 85 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents for helpers. To gain this wage the 250,000 shopmen of the United States voted last August to strike, but action was deferred at the instance of the railway employees' department in Washington, with the understanding that the cost of living should be reduced. The shopmen say no reduction in living cost is in sight, and they want their original demands complied with.

Nothing definite had been attained at the convention here when the insurgents quit, declaring they would not be bound by anything those who remained might do. It is expected that the 23 remaining delegates will close the convention today, probably with its purpose unfulfilled. These delegates take the stand that the wage question is the primary issue. The insurgents say this is secondary, and that the main issue should be made the prompt trial of men suspended by the various unions represented among the shopmen.

### Strikers Deny Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Statements attributed to L. A. Titus, the Gary picket leader, and John Fitzpatrick, the steel strike chairman, to the effect that the strike was practically lost, were declared yesterday by John H. De Young, in charge of strike organization in this district, to be misinterpretations of their remarks.

"The strikers generally have been depending on more assistance from other trades than they have received as yet," continued Mr. De Young. "If the miners and railroad workers strike, I am convinced they will make their fight our fight. Our men who are out are standing on that hope a good deal. Our officers at Washington think that the whole thing will be made one fight."

"This would be a general strike so far as the steel industry is concerned. I think it is logical—that if the workers are going to tie up an industry, it should be done thoroughly."

### Troops Maintain Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee.—The presence of 500 federal troops and 900 State guardsmen has served to maintain order during the strike. The street car company is operating 25 cars with about 100 strike breakers. A referendum vote is being taken by the Local labor unions to decide if the strike shall be made general. Governor Roberts is here and may remain several days.

## LABOR-FARMERS UNION UNCERTAIN

Status of So-Called Alliance to Remain Problematical Until Farmers Decide on Question of Representation at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Organized Labor is credited with an intention of effecting an alliance, economic and political, with organized farmers in the United States and the first step to that end was the invitation given by the American Federation of Labor to various organizations of farmers to be represented in the Labor convention called by the federation for December 13, in Washington.

Newswriters and politicians have been busy since this convention was announced figuring the voting strength of such a combination. Some of them estimate a third party could be created which would crowd either the Republican or Democratic parties out of the presidential contest in 1920. It is not exaggeration to say that some alarm is manifest in Congress and elsewhere at the possibilities of the convention. For the farmer-Labor vote with a sufficient degree of solidarity indisputably could wield an enormous influence, possibly a decisive influence.

### Assumption Unwarranted

While organized Labor is playing an unbecoming role of "Barkis is willin'," the assumption that an alliance already has been tentatively effected, is unwarranted. The actual facts upon which some prognostications of serious import have been built are as follows:

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, coincidentally with the decision to withdraw the Labor delegates from the National Industrial Conference, reached a decision to rally all the forces available for impending industrial struggles. The four railroad brotherhoods and four farmers' organizations were invited to meet with the executive council last Saturday. One assumption was that some legislation pending in Congress was as inimical to the interests of farmers as it was thought to be to the interests of Labor.

Before the meeting was over the discussion branched off into general industrial conditions, but when the time came to issue a call for a convention the representatives of the farmers declined to sign it, although agreeing to lay the question of representation in the convention before their organizations. Thus the status of the so-called alliance of Labor and farmers is uncertain and will be until the farmers themselves in their own conventions decide whether they wish to be represented in the Washington convention.

### Cooperative Buying

So far as the National Board of Farm Organizations is concerned, it was learned that some of its officers attended the meeting called by the federation expecting that some scheme of cooperative buying would be the main subject of discussion. The officers explained that they had no authority to commit any of the organizations which are members of the board, to any form of an alliance with Labor. They were in sympathy with the plan of collective bargaining by Labor, but further than this any approval of Labor policies must come direct from the farmers.

C. S. Barrett, of the National Board of Farm Organizations, in a statement issued after the national industrial conference failed, intimated that one form of alliance was possible between farmers and Labor, namely, "an offensive and defensive alliance between all constructive forces of the country against the common enemy of extremism." In other words, so long as Labor travels the road of primitive Americanism, Labor will have the company of farmers. Another officer in the National Board of Farm Organizations ventured to amplify this statement by asserting that nationalization of in-

dustries, arbitrary strikes on a scale that endangered the existence of the whole Nation, or Bolshevik tendencies of any kind, are issues which the majority of American farmers do not approve.

If the strike of bituminous coal miners, for instance, takes place and is effectual to the point of crippling the railroads of the country, with consequent loss to farmers through not being able to get their products to market, or to obtain supplies for themselves, it was thought by one farm organization executive that this experience would tend to make the farmers dubious about the advantages of an alliance with Labor. Much might happen between now and December 13 to cause farmers to proceed alone in their efforts to better the farming business.

### More Radical Views

There are admittedly some organizations of farmers whose members, or at least whose officers, entertain more radical views than do the members and officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations; hence, Labor doubtless will receive some farmer support in nearly any program it may adopt. But competent opinion in Washington still classifies the American farmer as a "conservative" to a high percentage of the total number. This conservatism is being tempered, it is conceded, as the farmer sees Capital and Labor growing more compactly organized each day, and he, too, is turning to organization as a means of defense between these two contending groups.

That Labor should seek to win the support of a class that represents more than 40 per cent of the population, a class which manifestly is restless over its economic position, is said to be the most obvious maneuver that Labor could undertake at this critical juncture in its career. As for a third political party made up of organized Labor and organized farmers, it can be said that the most representative leaders of the farmers do not expect a formidable movement to this end in the immediate future. The points of divergence are said to be much more numerous than the points of contact.

If Labor wants to establish cooperative stores, along the lines of the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England, and buy direct from the farmers, such a move will be welcomed, and it is being seriously considered by Labor. With relations of this kind established, it is considered probable that the two groups would develop more interests in common than they apparently have now, and the political possibilities of such relations afford food for thought.

## MASSACHUSETTS WATER SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Surveyors are now in the field investigating the water needs and resources of the State, according to an announcement yesterday by X. H. Goodenough, chief engineer of the State Department of Health, who is in charge of engineering work in the inquiry. The water supplies of the larger Massachusetts cities, including Boston, will be mapped out with a view to future needs.

## INCREASE ASKED IN TEACHERS' PAY

Governor Coolidge Proposes That Action Be Taken at Special Session of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in a communication to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, assures his hearty support for increased salaries for teachers in the public schools, drawing attention to the diminishing number of students at normal schools who are preparing for teaching, and urging aid to the teaching profession in the interest of a well informed and instructed citizenry. In his letter he says:

"It will be with a good deal of satisfaction that I cooperate with you and any other cities of Massachusetts for the purpose of increasing the pay of those engaged in the teaching of the youth of our Commonwealth. It has become notorious that the pay for this most important function is much less than that which prevails in commercial life and business activities."

"It is significant that the number of teachers who are in training in our normal schools has decreased in the past twelve or fifteen years from 3000 to 2000, while the number of students in colleges and technical schools has increased. Fortunately for us, the sterling character of teachers of all kinds has kept them at their task even though we have failed to show them due appreciation and up to the present time the public has suffered little. But unless a change is made and a new policy adopted, the cause of education will break down. Teaching will either become a trade for those little fitted for it or be abandoned altogether, instead of remaining the noblest profession which it has been and ought to be."

"This important subject ought to be considered and a remedy provided at the special session of the General Court."

## FLAG CONNECTICUT'S REWARD


WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The United States flag which flew over the Capitol during the war sessions of Congress, was sent to Governor Holcomb of Connecticut yesterday by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, as a reward for the State being first in oversubscriptions to the Victory Loan. Connecticut oversubscribed its quota, 49.95 per cent. Alaska was second with 40.96 per cent, according to revised figures, and the District of Columbia third, with 39.66 per cent. Among the states, Michigan ranked second with an oversubscription of 35.70 per cent.

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT FLEET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—"All reasonable efforts" are being made by the Shipping Board to sell the government's merchant fleet, the board yesterday advised the Senate in response to a resolution of the commerce committee. It is not deemed desirable, the board said, to cut prices or to sell oil-burning ships.



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## SPAIN AS BUYER OF WAR MATERIEL

Country Is Purchasing Aircraft  
and Submarines From the  
Entente—King Submerges and  
Takes Part in Evolutions

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It appears that at the present time Spain is exerting some intelligence and industry in the acquisition of serviceable war materiel for which the Allies have no further use. Particularly in this case as regards arms of the most recent development and efficiency which, obtained from powers that hope to have done with fighting for a little time, at sale prices are better and cheaper than any she could manufacture for herself. What exactly she proposes to do with them, since obviously the few penates worth she now acquires would be of no use whatever against anything like a power that had ever heard of European fighting, it is difficult to know.

The blunt persons who have an explanation for everything express the view that there are three possible objects for this power that was neutral, but now contemplates the possibilities of war, one being to show purposes and testimony that the War Ministry is alert and knows its business; the second being the possibilities of the interior—a rather gloomy and cynical consideration, but not wholly inapt, perhaps—and the other, Morocco. However it may be, the government is about to send buyers to the former belligerent countries to see what can be bought that is good and cheap.

### Concentrating on Aviation

It has just been announced that the War Minister is about to buy 20 aeroplanes from somewhere which will be used solely for the instruction of pupils in aviation, and besides these another 20 of the De Havilland type are to be bought from Great Britain. As has been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor on several occasions, Spain is concentrating with some intensity on aviation, and her manufacturers and pilots have both achieved conspicuous successes, while the recent bombing operations by the Spanish aeroplanes on Raul's quarters in Morocco, have considerably stirred Spanish enthusiasm and ambition in this direction.

It has frequently been whispered that here is a means of warfare that is certain to be prevalent and very likely predominant in the future, in which Spain might have a better chance of displaying a little strength against formidable rivals at comparatively small cost than she could ever have in the old ways of belligerency on land and sea. However, though this may be a delusion, it is agreed that Spain is wise to get in at the beginning, even though 40 or 50 aeroplanes are not much in a war-time way of thinking. At the same time that these foreign purchases are being made, it is notable that the government has also appointed a commission of agricultural and mining experts whose business it is to go to Paris and London to examine war materiel which is on sale there and to make such purchases as may be advantageous to Spain.

But in the matter of new possessions of a warlike or semi-warlike character, Spain at the present moment is taking most interest in her new submarines, some of which have come along from America and others from Italy. At the time these contracts were given, and again when it was intimated that the first of the new craft was on its way from America some time ago, the public interest was great, in inverse proportion to the smallness of the new under-water fleet, and since then, though little has been heard of the new craft or of the special arrangements that have been made for their harboring up in the direction of La Coruña, it has been well sustained. Now when anything connected with the sea and water has an attraction for newspaper readers, there is a sudden boom in Spanish submarines, and attention has been keenly attracted to the King's association with the same when at his seaside quarters at Santander.

### King on Board Submarine

The submarines which have been taken over from the countries in which they were purchased were subjected to various trials some time ago, but it was considered convenient that trials should be announced in Santander waters while the King was there. Accordingly four, the A-1 Monturiol, the A-2 Monturiol, the A-3 Monturiol, and the Isaac Peral were brought along, and it was announced that the Minister of Marine would visit Santander to inspect them. However, he did not do so; the King and royal family were enough anyhow.

The King went on board the submarine, A-1 Monturiol, and for more than half an hour examined the works. Next he boarded Isaac Peral, where he remained a shorter time, but was in some respects more interested. The Isaac Peral, which is named after the man who is considered to have been the original inventor of the submarine, was made in America, and in the middle of the crew's quarters there is a portrait of the ingenious Peral. Behind this is a splendid Spanish flag which was subscribed for and made by the Spanish colony in the United States for this submarine before she left the American shore. Don Alfonso was so much interested with all that he saw, and his enthusiasm was so much fired that before going on shore again he intimated that at the very earliest opportunity he would make the experiment of being submerged in one of the submarines, and would see to it that some other members of the royal family also enjoyed the experience. It happened without previous an-

nouncement two days later. At a little after 4 in the afternoon the King, Queen, the Prince of Asturias, the Infantes, and various other members of the royal family and other notabilities collected on the passengers' landing stage at Santander, and were taken off to the submarines in motor boats. They were a large party, and had to be distributed among the under-water craft. The King, with Prince Jenaro and Captain Barrera, took to the A-1 Monturiol. In the A-2 of the same submarine family were the Infante Carlos, Prince Rainero, the Duke of Alba, and the Marqués de Viana. The A-3 contained Prince Gabriel, the Duke de Santoña, the Marqués de Bendaña, and Lieutenant-Colonel Caro, while in the Isaac Peral were the Infante Fernando, the Marqués de Someruelos, General Huerta, and the Count del Grove. It is safe to say that never before has a small fleet of submarines contained so much royal and titular distinction at the same time.

### The King Submerges

The destroyers Bustamante and Proserpina came close up to the submarines and acted as convoy to them, and with other craft approaching as near as was proper, out of curiosity, the strange little fleet went out to sea. When they were eight miles out from Cabo Mayor they stopped, and in full view of the King the A-2, A-3, and the Isaac Peral submerged. Then the A-1 Monturiol, with the King, also submerged, the royal violet banner of Castile, which by order of the King was not taken in, being seen to disappear under the waves. The craft disappeared entirely, periscopes and all, and for five or six miles they traveled under the surface. It had not been thought that with the King on board the vessels would remain so long below, or go so far. Meanwhile the Queen remained on board one of the motor boats, and by the oil trail on the surface followed the track of the submarines.

The A-1 Monturiol went down 15 meters, and at that depth performed various evolutions, pretending that she was about to attack a sailing ship that had been discovered on the horizon. The King went about the craft and examined minutely every part of her machinery. Afterward the vessel made for the place where the Queen was on the motor boat, and Her Majesty was reassured in due course by seeing the royal flag come up again out of the waters, the King almost immediately afterward appearing on the tower. By means of submarine signals the other vessels were ordered to come up at the same place, and when they did so a royal salute was fired from their guns and there was much cheering for the King. Then all the royal family and a large party of the Spanish nobility went on board the submarine the King had patronized, and on their return to the shore the populace demonstrated their enthusiasm in their loudest manner.

## WORKMEN ISOLATED ON ST. KILDA ISLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland.—The Island of St. Kilda, which, if not well known in the strict sense of the term owing to its isolated position, has for a long period been more or less notorious, is at present the object of considerable concern on the part of government departments. In May, 1918, it is common knowledge that the island was shelled by a German submarine, and amongst the buildings which suffered was the church. During recent months workmen from the mainland have been engaged in restoring the damage. They were, however, a little late in beginning operations, and for some time it has been evident that the repairs could not be completed before the last call of the West Coast steamer, Hebrides, which is the island's only and intermittent link with the outer world. Even if the workmen had finished their task by the date of the last call of the boat, they would not have been able to leave, as it was found that, owing to the stormy weather and the difficulty of landing, the steamer could not disembark or take on passengers. In default of emergency measures, a considerable party of workmen will, therefore, have to spend the winter in the comparative solitude of the island, away from picture-houses and other expedients with which the workers located in the cities of the mainland are accustomed to solace themselves after the toils of the day.

Even the provisioning of the temporary addition to the population of St. Kilda has been a matter of concern to the government. Various officials went out with the steamer Hebrides on its last visit, but, with other passengers, were disappointed at being unable to land.

Among other tasks which are engaging the government departments is that of making a valuation of the damage caused by the German submarine. The lapse of time naturally does not make this work easier; and, on the other hand, the people of St. Kilda, from past experience, are not expected to be put off with anything less than that to which they are justly entitled. It is anticipated, therefore, that a special expedition will be arranged at an early date to visit St. Kilda. The Admiralty, it is understood, are to be approached in order that a vessel may be detailed for this purpose. The workmen have to be taken off, and government representatives have to be put on the island in order to complete their survey and gather material for their various reports. There are, nevertheless, some difficulties in the way, amongst which may be included a reluctance on the part of the naval authorities to detail vessels for other than strictly naval purposes.

Meanwhile the unwilling sojourners on the island are understood to be waiting for the appearance of the rescue vessel with as much avidity as Robinson Crusoe on his Pacific Island scanned the horizon in search of a sail.

## FUTURE RESOURCES OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir C. A. Parsons Says Britain  
Must Discover Some New  
Source of Power, to Maintain  
Her Present Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOURNEMOUTH, England.—After a lapse of three years the British Association for the Advancement of Scientific Knowledge resumed its annual meetings at Bournemouth this year. The presidential address was delivered by Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.C. The advances in engineering during the last 70 years, he said, were too many and too complex to allow of their description, however short, in one address, and he had decided to refer only to some of the most important features of this wide subject. In reviewing the past, he continued, it appears that England has gained her present proud position by her early enterprise, and by the success of the Watt steam engine, which enabled her to be the first country to develop her resources in coal, and led to the establishment of her great manufactures and her immense mercantile marine.

James Watt had considered the practicability of the turbine, he continued. The turbine of today carries the expansion of steam much further than has been found practicable in any reciprocating engine, and owing to this property it has surpassed it in the economy of coal. Turbines have become the recognized means of generating electricity from steam on a large scale, although they have not superseded the Watt engine for pumping mines or drawing coal. Referring to the large increase in the engine power of ships, he said that in the Royal Navy the engine power of battleships had increased from 12,000 horsepower to 30,000 horsepower before the war, while the speed advanced from 17 knots to 23 knots. During the war the power obtained with geared turbines on the Courageous class was 100,000 horsepower with a speed of 32 knots, while in destroyers speed up to 39 knots had been obtained.

### Developing the Steam Engine

While on the subject of steamships, he continued, it might perhaps be opportune to say one word as to their future development. The limiting factor to further development in size is the depth of water in the harbors. With this restriction removed there is no obstacle to building ships up to 1000 feet in length or more, provided the volume and character of the traffic are such as to justify the capital outlay. Probably the most interesting development during the war, Sir Charles said, has been the extensive application of sound-listening devices for detecting and localizing the enemy. The sound-ranging apparatus developed by Professor Bragg and his son, by which the position of an enemy gun can be determined from electrically recorded times at which the sound waves from the gun pass over a number of receiving stations, has enabled the British artillery to concentrate their fire on the enemy's guns, and often to destroy them.

The successful development of sound-ranging apparatus on land led to the suggestion by Professor Bragg that a modified form could be used to locate under-water explosions. It has been found that the shock of an explosion can be detected hundreds of miles from its source by means of a submerged hydrophone, and that the time of the arrival of the sound wave can be recorded with great precision. At the end of the war the sound-ranging stations were being used for the detection of positions at sea, required for strategic purposes. The same stations are now being used extensively for the determination of such positions at sea as light-vessels, buoys which locate channels, and obstructions such as sunken ships. By this means ships steaming in fog can be given their positions with accuracy for ranges up to 500 miles.

### Aeroplane and Airship

Referring to the increase of the British Air Service during the war and in view of the recent Atlantic flights, Sir Charles stated that he felt it would be opportune to make the following observations on the comparative utility of aeroplanes and airships for commercial purposes: In the case of aeroplanes, the weight per horsepower increases with the size, other things being equal. On the other hand, with the airship the advantage increases with the size, as is the case with all ships. The airship appears to have a great future for special commerce where time is a dominant factor and the demand is sufficient to justify a large airship. It has also a great field in the countries where other means of communication are difficult. The only limitation to size will be the cost of the airship and its sheds, just as in steam vessels it is the cost of the vessels and the cost of deepening the harbors that limit the size of the Atlantic liners.

The president then went on to the discussion of the supply and use of electricity, which have developed so rapidly during the last few years. The greatest element in reducing the cost of electricity, he pointed out, is the provision of a good load factor; in other words, the utilization of the generating plant and mains to the greatest extent during the 24 hours of each day throughout the year. This is a far more important consideration than the size of the station; and it is secured to the best advantage in most cases by a widespread network of mains, supplying a diversity of customers and uses each requiring current at different times of the day.

Sir Charles then went on to review the present trend of developments in harnessing water power and using up

the fuel resources of the world for the use and convenience of man, and he emphasized the necessity of discovering some new source of power if England was to maintain her present position for an indefinite period.

### Exploring the Earth's Interior

As to the new sources of power, he continued, there is another alternative to that of molecular energy which appears to merit attention. In an address which he stated, he gave in 1904, he discussed the question of sinking a shaft to a depth of 12 miles, which is about ten times the depth of any shaft at present in existence. The estimated cost, he said, was £5,000,000 and the time required about 35 years. When it is considered that the cost of such a shaft is not much more than the cost of one day's war to Great Britain alone, the expense seems trivial as compared with the possible knowledge that might be gained by an investigation into this unexplored region of the earth.

In Italy, at Lardarello, boreholes have been sunk which discharge large volumes of high pressure steam, which is being utilized to generate about 10,000 horsepower by turbines. At Solfatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. The whole question to the future resources of the British Empire, Sir Charles said, demands the serious attention of all natural scientists. In such a task some people might suggest they needed encouragement and assistance from the government of the country, but surely they had this in the great experimental step toward this which was being taken by the government at the present time.

Dealing with the uncontrolled use on the part of a nation of the power which physical science has placed within its reach with which to menace civilization, he concluded by saying that physical science had forged the remedy by making the world a small arena for the activities of civilization, by reducing distance in terms of time. Alliances and unions had therefore become possible on a wider and grander scale, thus uniting nations in a great League to maintain order, security, and freedom for every individual, and every state and nation, liberty to devote their energies to the controlling of the great forces of nature for the use and convenience of man, instead of applying them to the killing of each other.

### EFFECT OF DANISH STRIKES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Owing to numerous strikes having broken out, especially among the dock workers, in Denmark, the Liberal Party in the Danish Riksdag recently interpellated the Prime Minister as to what steps the government would take to remove the obstacles which the Labor difficulties were placing in the way of the country's exports and imports. In reply, the Prime Minister, Mr. Zahle, stated that the negotiations which both he and the Finance Minister had carried on with the representatives of the employers and the workmen's organizations had been fruitless. Nevertheless, he warned the House not to attach too much importance to the strike. At the same time, he said, he did not wish to minimize its sinister aspects. He did not, however, believe that Copenhagen's bread supply was in any way endangered. There were enough stores of corn in the harbor for a whole month's consumption. The city's daily supply of bread corn was estimated at 15 trucks, and 34 trucks had arrived within the past few days. Arrangements had been made with the government railway authorities to insure a regular supply; only if it were absolutely necessary would the military be called in to assist in the unloading of the wagons.

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## INDIA PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL BANKS

Development of Cooperative So-  
cieties, Also, May Herald  
Dawn of New Industrial Life

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The interest in the development of industrial banking, which has presumably led one of the great Indian banks to establish agencies in the larger cities of upper India, brings into prominence the village industries. How many of these are in existence throughout the country is pretty well known to the government, if not to the public; but the question of dealing effectively with the pecuniary requirements of village artisans and craftsmen is only now receiving attention. Theoretically, the extension of cooperative credit has been recognized for some years past as one of the best agencies for their support and welfare. Incidentally, the question arose of the buried hoards of the precious metals which national perversity had condemned in inglorious uses, one instance being given of a recent dispute over the ownership of some gold bricks valued at a lakh of rupees. No one will doubt that there are thousands of such instances in India.

### Cooperation in Bengal

Hopes are entertained that with the development of cooperative societies in India the dawn of a new and growing industrial life will be heralded. If progress has been slow, a curious feature of the movement here is the favorable comparison it bears with the experience of Germany, where cooperative societies were first started more than half a century ago. From an official publication to hand the interesting fact is learnt that while in the latter country only 30 societies could be organized in as many years, there are at present

in Bengal alone more than 3600 societies of various kinds, with roughly 1,500,000 members, and a capital of about two crores of rupees, and all this is the result of comparatively few years of effort. With the increase of education, and the growing interest of the people in the vital affairs of life, the obstacles to industrial progress are bound to decrease in intensity and number.

A study of some of the industries in Bengal would show how much the government and the people are mixed up in the attainment of a common ideal. At the same time it is well to recognize that Indian village industries are threatened by the very agencies to which they owe their existence. It was from the caste system of India that they originally arose, on the caste system they subsist, and on its future rests their own. If the progress of education should ever break down the caste regulations which from time immemorial have ordained that one class of people shall be carpenters and another blacksmiths, it is not impossible to conceive that the collective body of Indian artisans and craftsmen might have considerable difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new conditions, even if the consideration of production by machinery were left out altogether. Where are the new recruits to come from when the Moloch of book-learning shall have withdrawn from the village areas a portion of the life that now adheres to them by the force of customs and usage? There are Indian economists who will say that the disappearance of caste will be followed by newer and more healthy conditions of village industrialism whilst others dispute this.

### Transition Inevitable

It would obviously be unsafe to predict any result from a merely theoretical basis, and the time has not arrived to predict any result from past experience. For many years to come India will have to pass through the inevitable stage of transition; and thus, while prepared for the eventualities of competition, there is no reason to discount the view of the Indian

Industries Commission that before any movements can be undertaken for the agricultural or industrial regeneration of India, "the ground must be prepared by the educative influence of cooperative credit, the simplest and most accepted form of cooperation in the country."

### BRITISH INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The first annual report, now in preparation, of the Industrial Welfare Society, states that the interest of 250 firms, including such large concerns as Beardmore, Cammell-Laird, Vickers, Hadfield, Crossley, and Armstrong Whitworth, has been secured, while more than 1800 firms have been supplied with information regarding the movement. Nine hundred visits have been paid to individual firms, 35 supervisors have been appointed, and instruction in welfare has been given to a growing number of men in training. The monthly journal is subscribed for by 2000 firms and others. Conferences between representatives of the society and employers' federations have been held in the principal cities. Prince Albert, as president, takes a keen personal interest in the society, which promises to be the coordinating factor of a great national movement.

### FUEL YIELD OF IRISH BOGS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Joint Council of the Executive Professions in Ireland recently adopted the following resolution: "That the bogs of Ireland are estimated to have an area of 3,000,000 acres, and to contain the equivalent of over 3,000,000,000 tons of coal; that the land is the basis of agricultural output, and fuel the basis of industrial output, and that therefore a determined effort should be made, as part of the policy of Irish reconstruction, to determine whether or not: (a) this 3,000,000 acres is available for agriculture, and (b) this 3,000,000,000 tons of coal equivalent is available as fuel in competition with, or substitution for, coal."

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Moleskin Coats with self or Natural Squirrel collar and cuffs.....\$325.00

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## PROSPECTS FOR A DRY SOUTH AFRICA

Reports Show Uselessness of Trying to Deal With Liquor Problem in the Union by Partially Restrictive Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Thomas Searle, president of the South African Temperance Alliance, contributes an interesting article on the prohibition movement in South Africa to the October issue of The International Record. Affairs in South Africa, he states, have taken a decided turn in favor of prohibition. In recent years the evils associated with the drink traffic—especially in the wine and brandy farming districts, where the Dutch Reformed Church, on account of the support it derived from the industry, was inclined to stand aloof—have become so great that the church has been obliged to take action.

### Committees of Inquiry

In the course of his article, Mr. Searle says: "During the last session of the South African Parliament, in 1918, two select committees were appointed by that body. One, to inquire into the drunkenness prevalent in the western districts (the wine and brandy districts), and the other to inquire into the working of the Transvaal liquor laws. Under the Act of Union, by which, in 1910, the four Provinces of Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Natal, became the 'Union of South Africa,' provision was made that until the Union Parliament passed consolidating laws the laws in force in each of the provinces should continue to be the law in those provinces. Thus it is that in each of these four provinces there is a different liquor law. In the Transvaal there are the gold mines, the chief labor of which is drawn from the native races, and there are about a quarter of a million of these people working there. The law of the province is total prohibition for all 'colored' and native people. But a large illicit liquor traffic is carried on, and many of the poorer classes of Europeans, chiefly Dutch, have taken to this nefarious business. The result is that very drastic laws have been passed against the traffic, but so remunerative is it, that notwithstanding heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, the traffic still flourishes.

"It was to inquire into this matter that the select committee referred to was appointed. The chairman of the committee was Mr. Rooth, a prominent supporter of the South African Political Party, which now holds the reins of government. This select committee reported, by a majority of one, that, as total prohibition for natives in the Transvaal had broken down (so it said), as was shown by the large number of convictions for illicit sale, it would be better for the government itself to open canteens for the sale of European beer and wines of 'approved alcoholic strength' to these people.

### Mines Before Prohibition

"The state of affairs in the mines before the total prohibition law was enacted was terrible. 'end drunken orgies, and consequent crime, were a very great evil. It has been proved that natives, as a rule, cannot drink in moderation; and they very soon get a craving for strong spirituous liquors. Knowing this, and the terrible state of affairs that existed before total prohibition to these people was enacted, the report of the committee above referred to—known as the 'Rooth Committee'—thoroughly roused the temperance people, and a large section of other people not actively engaged in temperance work, and made them raise their voices in protest against the dangerous proposition. Public meetings were held throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The Dutch Reformed Church, too, took action, and practically unanimously at the meetings of the presbyteries passed resolutions condemning the proposal. Nothing had ever so consolidated the temperance forces.

"Notwithstanding these protests and the very clear expression of opinion by the public, Mr. Rooth in the session of Parliament which is still sitting, proposed that the recommendation of his committee should be adopted. The ministry in power, themselves, were divided on the subject, and it was made known that the matter would not be made a party issue. Thus in all the political parties there were those in favor of, and those against the proposals. It soon became apparent, however, that the proposals, if the matter came to a vote, would not get the majority support, although the issue would be fairly close. The result is that the debate has been adjourned from time to time, and no vote is likely ever to be taken.

### Prohibition the Ideal

"The session is drawing to a close, and it does not seem likely that anything more will be heard of the matter before it closes. The danger is not, however, passed. Some of the members of the government strongly favor the proposals. Two political parties, namely, the South African Party and the Nationalist Party, are both anxious to have the support of the wine and brandy farmers. Consequently, both of them to some extent allow this consideration to influence them in favor of the proposals. So that it is quite possible that in the next session of Parliament the matter may be again brought forward. Therefore the agitation against the proposals is being continued, and eventually it is hoped they will be defeated.

"The reports of the committee proving so conclusively the hopelessness of trying to deal with the liquor evil by merely partial restrictive measures, have convinced a large body of people outside of those usually known as temperance reformers of the necessity for

total prohibition, and they are prepared to support it. The Dutch Reformed Church of the Transvaal has definitely declared that it looks upon total prohibition as the ideal at which they should aim, and they have appointed a committee to inquire into the effects of prohibition in America and elsewhere, and to act as a vigilance committee on behalf of the church. It is hoped that the synods of the churches in the other provinces will take similar action. When once the Dutch Reformed Church will unite and actively take up the cudgels on behalf of prohibition we may then consider the matter as practically settled."

## BATTLE RECORD OF THE NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—When the Germans in 1909 startled Britain by a sudden expansion of their naval program, the New Zealand Government offered to add a capital ship to the British Navy as a gift from the Dominion. This ship, laid down in 1910 and completed in 1912, was the battle cruiser New Zealand, a 27-knot ship of 18,800 tons, having a main armament of eight 12-inch guns. The battle cruiser visited dominion waters in 1913, and is now back again with the honors, if not the scars, of war upon her.

The New Zealand took part in every action that occurred in the North Sea during the course of the war. She sank a German cruiser, the Köln, at the Heligoland fight, and another one, the armored cruiser Blücher, at the Dogger Bank engagement. She was in the line next to the Queen Mary and the indefatigable at the Battle of Jutland when those battle cruisers were sunk by the fire of the German battleships, and she took the vacant position. She fired 430 shots from her heavy guns during the engagement and received one blow from a spent shell in return. Her marksmanship during that battle was conspicuously good, her gunners scoring repeated hits on the German ships.

If the Germans had been able to peer into the conning tower of the New Zealand during any of the engagements in which she took part, they would have been startled. They would have seen a British officer wearing over his workaday uniform an ample Maori mat, with an ancient greenstone "tiki," or Maori stone, hung round his neck. When the battle cruiser was here in 1913 the Maori chiefs, descendants of the fighting men and navigators who colonized the whole of the South Pacific long before the earliest white explorer reached these waters, presented the mat and the tiki to the captain and took his promise that if ever he went into action in that ship, he would go arrayed as a true New Zealand warrior.

The face of a grim Maori was emblazoned upon the forward fighting top of the New Zealand, and a traditional Maori war cry was carved upon the wheel. This war cry—"Ake Ake Ake, Kia Kaha" (For ever and for ever, be strong, fight on)—was adopted by the crew of the battle cruiser, and it was chanted in steel turrets as once it had been chanted in native war canoes. So the Maoris, whose own sons fought on Gallipoli and in France, are not at all surprised that the New Zealand should have achieved greatly in the war. They know that she carried with her the mana, the fighting impulse of famous Maori warriors.

### CANADIAN SOLDIERS' PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—With the political field already overcrowded with Liberals, Conservatives, United Farmers and Labor, who are all anxious for a commanding position in the Legislature of Ontario, room will have to be made for still another party known as the Independent Soldiers' Party. Enthusiastic over the success of their candidate, Sergeant-Major McNamara, M. P. for Riverdale, a group of 15 returned men who were most active in supporting his campaign have decided to redouble their efforts and have formed a soldiers' party which will draw its members from every part of the Province and, in time, from every part of the Dominion. Members of the executive, believing that it is impossible for any government to remain in power long under present conditions, believe that they will stand a good chance in case another election comes soon, and will have their candidates ready to contest at least 20 ridings should an opportunity be offered.

### SOUNDING OCEAN'S DEPTHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Sounding, or determining the depth of the ocean, is now being accomplished by means of an echo. The instrument used is being installed on the steamship Governor, a vessel just returned by the government to its private owners, and now in coastwise trade between this port and Seattle, Washington. The device records the depth of the ocean from a fraction of one fathom to 5000 fathoms, and will record four soundings a minute.

### Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors. They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new. We originated MATTRESS PROTECTORS. They were GOOD at first, are excellent now, and our Protectors will continue to be among the BEST on the market. See that our trade mark is sewed in the corner of every PROTECTOR you purchase. They stand for new material, best workmanship, full sizes. Sold in all the high-class department stores.

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## DUBLIN CONFERENCE OF ACCOUNTANTS

President Refers to Admission of Women to the Profession, Which Now Offers Career to Women of Ability

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Society of Incorporated Accountants in Ireland was held recently at the offices, 12 College Green, Dublin. Among the members present were: Edward Kevans, J. P., president, J. A. Kinnear, J. P., R. J. Kidney, R. K. L. Kennedy, James Baird, Belfast, and A. H. Walkey, the hon. secretary and treasurer.

The president, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the year ended July 31, said: "Our first feeling, on meeting after another 12 months, is one of thankfulness that the war which has convulsed almost the whole world, has at last come to a victorious end, and notwithstanding the fact that there are still large areas in Europe which are in a very disturbed state, we are now in a position to look around us and take stock of the position, or rather the probable position, of trade and commerce from this country's point of view, as we gradually revert to post-war conditions. We have to recognize at once that these will never be as in pre-war days. Apart altogether from the change in the values of currency, it is recognized that the conditions of industry and commerce have assumed an entirely new aspect, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to members of the accountancy profession that they should be the first to adapt themselves to the changes which are taking place.

### Accountants During War

"During the war, the question of costing became one of paramount importance: professional accountants in the service of the government were almost wholly engaged in investigating the costs of foodstuffs and necessities, contracts, and numerous materials required for key industries. Accounts in public practice have necessarily been brought into close touch with these investigations, but it is under ordinary trading and manufacturing conditions that their services will in future be required. The large increase in manufacturing costs will necessitate a wide extension of the practice of scientific costing in order to enable manufacturers and, in fact, all classes of producers, to determine accurately their respective costs of production, so as to be in a position to reduce costs to the lowest possible figure. The subject has engaged the attention of the council of the parent society, and as might be expected from its past record, it has not wasted any time in keeping well abreast of modern conditions, but has made recommendations for the alteration of the examination syllabus which will first come into operation in the May, 1920, examinations.

"The proposed changes are that the final examination shall include 'Costing Accounts and Statistical Methods,' 'General Knowledge in regard to Commerce and Finance,' and 'Elementary Economics,' whilst the intermediate

examination will include 'Cost Accounts' and 'General Commercial Knowledge.' It is also proposed that the most effective means of bringing before candidates the wider scope of the examination syllabus is by lectures given under the auspices of the district or student societies, for which purpose the council has approved of special grants.

"A few months ago, members were invited to furnish to the secretary their views and suggestions on the subject of the administration of income tax, under the various schedules. The information thus given has been analyzed and incorporated in the evidence given by Mr. W. G. Rayner, on behalf of the society, before the Income Tax Commission, whilst Sir James Martin, the Adviser to the Council, has given evidence on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numerous other bodies have also pre-

pared evidence on this subject, which is now of such intense interest to all classes of the community.

### An Important Change

"From the point of view of our profession, the most important change required is the simplification of the methods of assessment of the tax, and it is my sincere hope that the increasing complexity of modes of assessment will be brought to an end, and that substituted therefore, we may have a system which can be readily understood by our clients, and will at the same time simplify the agreement of assessments between the inspectors of taxes and ourselves.

"Since our last annual meeting, the society has amended its constitution by providing for the admission of women to membership on the same terms and conditions as those upon which men are admitted. So far as

I am aware, no ladies have so far become articles in this country, but in England there are several who have done so, and without doubt, our profession offers a new and interesting business career to women of first-class education and ability, and it will be very interesting to observe the extent to which this new opening for women will be availed of within the next few years. . . .

### WOMEN URGE PEACE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Non-Partisan Massachusetts Women's Committee for the League of Nations announces that the work of securing names of women to the petition urging immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty is moving rapidly forward. "Each mail," says the committee, "brings bunches of petitions to the headquarters."

## LOWDEN CANDIDACY IS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Formal announcement of the candidacy of F. O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, for President on the Republican ticket, has been made here by Lewis L. Emerson, chairman of the Lowden executive campaign committee. Five definite proposals as a platform upon which Mr. Lowden would make the race were given by Mr. Emerson as follows:

Reduction of federal extravagance in appropriations; reduction of federal taxes; reduction of the cost of living; opposition to Bolshevism; development of an immediate constructive economic policy for the Nation.



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## The Maker Back of the Clothes

WHEN the demand is greater than the supply any kind of goods will find a market.

That's the condition in the clothing world this Fall. It is doubly important to know the clothes you buy and the Maker back of the clothes.

The House of Kuppenheimer will not attempt this season greatly to increase its production.

It does guarantee to maintain the quality standard of every suit and overcoat it turns out.

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## AMERICAN ARMY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The French people were particularly interested in the American University in France, for they regarded it as an important step in the establishment of intellectual relations between the two countries," said Prof. John Erskine, of Columbia University, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Professor Erskine has recently returned from France where he was chairman of the army educational commission for about a year and a half.

"There was never any lack of visitors to the American University at Beaune, Côte-d'Or," he said, "from the simplest visitors to the highest officials in the land, for all were curious to know about American educational methods and to see our laboratories and engineering equipment with which we were furnished by the army. General Pershing was naturally deeply interested in the university, and did all in his power to help us make it efficient. Our teaching staff was exceptionally fine, since it was composed of scholars picked from a very large field.

### Instruction for All

"The university aimed to give the soldiers worth while instruction in whatever branches they were most desirous of pursuing, whether it was academic, applied science or the trades. Many students were sent by the army to universities in France and Great Britain, but the demand for instruction was far greater, regretfully, than could be supplied. We found a great deal of excellent material among our men, and it was our effort to offer them some educational advantages of which they would otherwise probably never have been able to avail themselves. In general, the men were good students, ambitious to fit themselves for something better upon their return to the United States.

"In the autumn of 1917 a number of American educators began talking of doing something to help the soldiers educationally in the period after the war while they would still be in France," said Professor Erskine, by way of reviewing the work accomplished abroad. "It was decided that an educational system should be undertaken by the Y. M. C. A., with the understanding that if it developed sufficiently the War Department could take it over officially. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University, went over to survey the field for the Y. M. C. A., and arranged a program which received the approval of the commander-in-chief. Dr. Stokes returned in April 1918." Professor Erskine succeeded Dr. Stokes in this work.

### Some 200,000 Studied French

"During the war we organized classes for the soldiers in mathematics, history and English, besides having altogether about 200,000 men studying French. In view of the coming of the armistice we arranged with a number of British and French universities to allow our men to study until they should be demobilized.

"Under the general supervision of Brig.-Gen. Harold B. Fiske, chief of G. 5 (the educational division of the army), Professor Erskine returned to the United States just before the armistice to arrange for the necessary books to be used until the men should come home. The government gave the publishers a priority on all printing and paper. A shipment of about 1,000,000 textbooks was sent abroad within a short time.

"After the signing of the armistice, in view of the size of the task, the educational system was recognized, and Frank S. Spaulding, superintendent of high schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were selected to help Professor Erskine, who became chairman of the Commission of College and University Education. Dr. Spaulding took charge of all school instruction, while Dr. Butterfield supervised the teaching of agriculture and the trades. A number of excellent teachers were found in the army, who were immediately recruited for the work.

### A School for Each Unit

"In every military unit of 500 a post or elementary school was established, and stationary high or trade schools were established in the divisions which the soldiers attended for about three months. There were about 40 post schools in a division, and each of the high schools or divisional schools had an attendance of from two to four thousand men. About 7000 students were sent to the 14 universities in France, and about 2025 men were sent to 30 odd universities in Great Britain, where they remained four months.

"Because there was a greater demand for higher education than could be provided, the American University at Beaune was established. Through the efforts of Col. Ira L. Reeves, military commander, and formerly president of Norwich University, the hospital at Beaune was converted into a university of which Dr. Erskine was educational director. A faculty of 700 was picked and about 10,000 students registered.

"Besides the general academic and scientific courses the university offered special opportunity in agriculture, in business and in art. At Albery, an American agricultural school was established at which 3000 men registered, and practical agricultural courses were given in many divisional schools also. Dr. Butterfield sent our farmers' institutes, which consisted of groups which went to various farms and gave practical lectures. Correspondence schools were also started to help those who intended to follow up the subjects treated in these talks. "Institutes of business were also established, for the purpose of familiarizing our men with the need of

comprehension of the possibilities of foreign trade. Under the direction of George Hellman, of New York, good work in the fine arts was accomplished. Some 700 students registered in the College of Fine and Applied Arts. The army also hired a hotel at Bellevue, near Paris, where 300 students were taught at the American Expeditionary Force Art Training Center. About 100 more advanced students were allowed to enter the

## THE RIVER OF THE THOUSAND ISLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is only very slowly that one begins to understand the immensity of the St. Lawrence, as far as one may from a steamer's deck, within the brief space of a summer day's trip. Of

bluff, broken by occasional and infinitesimal stretch of far-seen pasture or wheat land, has slid past. And that's of the nearer shore only. Over the boat's stern rail, downstream, shores long past are far down, to a mere line of blue a few shades darker than the liquid green-blue mirror of the lower sky. The farther shore ahead, goldenly gray in flooding sun, is unmistakably farther off than ever. The islands have more space between



Summer clouds on the St. Lawrence

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ateliers in Paris, where they received unusual advantages.

At the end of the semester General Pershing gave Professor Erskine the Distinguished Service Medal for his work, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French Government. Dr. Butterfield, Dr. Spaulding and the directors of the colleges at Beaune were made Officers d'Academie.

### ONTARIO BI-LINGUAL ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In a discussion on the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Ottawa separate schools case in regard to Regulation 17, in which the appellants were the French-speaking schools of the City of Ottawa, the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, said that "it is a complete victory all along the line. It means that the Privy Council upholds the statute appointing the commission to operate the Ottawa schools. Regulation 17, which it will be remembered was the bone of contention in the bi-lingual issue in this Province some 18 months ago, requires that a certain proportion of the pupils' time in every public school shall be given to the study of English. The French-speaking people refused to obey the law, saying that their children were not in a position to profit by being taught the English language. In view of this stand a government commission was appointed to see that English was

course, there is always the recollection, after ten or so stormy days at sea, of the blue silhouette upon a dark searim cut clear against the frosty red gold of sunset; after a gale that has blown itself out, brightly luminous under straight-struck clouds at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Further recollection is of the hills, searim far on either hand, that never seemed to come any nearer, however long the progress between them from dawn to dark. Then, a morning after, one found oneself in Montreal, with the opposite side of the river seeming as far away as ever, a couple of nights and a day after sighting Anticosti, the island more famous, apparently, in indefinite recollection for being the property of a French, chocolate magnate than for anything else.

Up here, above Brockville, in the Thousand Islands, is a good 140 miles southwest of Montreal, and one can't say that it seems a bit narrower or that one seems to be getting, by any usually visible sign, upstream at all. It maintains a consistent width of two miles or so, all the way up from Montreal, never less, very frequently more, and shows here if anything a tendency to widen—seal like—to a horizon. There are no sand bars and no sloughs; in this respect it offers a marked contrast to the Mississippi, let alone in the matter of current. This—so far from the sauntering, easy gait, varying with the mood of each section of the river's bed, that characterizes the great western waterway—is a consist-

them. One should be coming down to open sea, by the feel of things, not going upstream, where, by all known precedent, things ought to get a bit less in spread with progress. "Just coming into Lake Ontario" is the response to one's comment; "Kingston's next point of call."

The mention of Kingston reminds one of Frontenac, and that stately little procession of his, of boat and barge, canoe and bateaux. It was in 1673 that, with all the ceremonial state and graceful circumstance the gentlemen-adventurers of France understood, he made his way up the St. Lawrence. The reflection that his fleet of painted boats may have passed under the boat's rail, between it and the island whose point is guarded by a lantern buoy, causes an earnest search in corners of memory not disturbed since schooldays for connecting links between things seen and half glimpsed. Suddenly appear and vanish points of historic recollection; of the days of Montcalm, Wolfe and Bradstreet, to say nothing of the later time when, in 1776 and in 1812, the river was again the scene of striving.

The afternoon gets on. There is a distinct feeling in the air, not only of summer-warmth and ease, but of easing off after duty performed. Waitresses and bellboys off duty appear; and, in the shady lee of a paddlebox, establish themselves with magazines, bits of needlework and ice-cream cones, and much cheerful talk. The waitresses, habited in black and white, are of a notably fine type, and to a degree friendly with each other.

On the lower deck, forward of the engine room, leaning or perched on the gangway rail or tilted back in a chair at ease, part of the 'twelve-decks crew scan the passing pageant of water, island and distant shore, noting to each other familiar boats and points in a matter-of-course yet newly recognitive way which makes the on-looker again aware of its being the first trip of the season. A blase baker, on a cable butt near by, dustily gray-white from his work, tolerantly listens with folded arms. So far positively interested is he in the artist's sketching as to wave to one side occasionally, without disturbing his own pose, wanderers from the upper deck who stray across the sketcher's line of sight. One of these was a lumberman, bronzed and heavily mustached under a wide-brimmed hat, who had carried and used a hand camera continuously, and who scrutinized the artist with a smiling toleration of his out-of-date methods.

### On Lake Ontario

Thunderheads appear in the north, a splendid procession of the cloudy towers of summer afternoon. Their upper shadowed sides dissolve into the blue fire of sky, and their bases into the sunny lilac of the horizon above distant high shores. A wind comes and the water changes from its blue stillness, faintly heaving. Ahead to the north it is a sunny blue, overlaid with rose; astern to the northeast, a deep steel blue far darker than the overhead sky. Just before the horizon a belt of misty distant blue cuts across it, against which the distant islands lie in deeper indeterminate grays.

Now fairly on Lake Ontario, the horizons go farther off, and rain threatens ahead, while cumuli pile higher on the horizon. The air becomes chilly and damp, while the water ahead becomes deep gray with threatening storm. To the east rose-colored drifts of cloud float above a lilac horizon, and the steamer's smoke, colorlessly dark, trails behind it in a

## CANADIAN FARMERS' POLITICAL PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Organization has placed the farmers of this Province in a dominant position, and their leaders have been quick to appreciate the benefits which close organization has meant during the year. In a little group of protesters near Indian Head till now when they are the largest grain dealers in the west, owning hundreds of elevators, terminal storage warehouses, wholesale co-operative warehouses, handling all kinds of agricultural and home necessities.

Not content with the remarkable progress made, the farmers resolved to enter politics with the view to having a low trade, in fact almost a free trade fiscal system adopted. To this end the farmers of Saskatchewan have been preparing for the last time or ten months and their plans culminated in the resolve to acquire a campaign fund which would be sufficient to finance the election of candidates in all the 16 federal seats in Saskatchewan. The objective of the drive was \$200,000 and October 15 was set aside for the purpose under the name of "Liberty Day." On that date an army of farmer canvassers set forth each with a list of from a dozen to 20 persons to interview. Reports so far received show about an 85 per cent response and it is officially stated from provincial headquarters of the new movement that there is no question but that the objective will be attained.

In addition to seeking subscriptions to the political fund, the canvassers also listed all essential information concerning the electors they interviewed, on cards specially prepared for the purpose.

The farmers are not confining themselves to soliciting grain growers or farmers only. Their new movement is intended to embrace all classes of the population who subscribe to their political platforms and a strong working alliance with Labor is being encouraged in every way. The farmers in choosing a name for the movement have been careful to keep away from any semblance of a class name, and the party is known as the "New National People's Party."

### RAILWAY PURCHASE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Montreal Chamber of Commerce, following the Montreal Board of Trade, has passed unanimously a resolution protesting against the Dominion Government's proposal to purchase the Grand Trunk Railway system. In the resolution it declared that the national debt of Canada has reached such a figure that the resulting taxation jeopardizes the chances of competing, in Canada as well as abroad, with foreign producers;

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Included are dress and semi-dress models of French velvet and most fashionable novelty fabrics of the season.

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is here in exceptional assortment and the little asking prices will surely please.

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MARK-DOWN SALE  
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All of which are regular stock and of holiday preparation.

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Girls' Winter Coats  
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Motor Car Necessities

that the manner of acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway system proposed by the government is a most onerous method; that the government might, perhaps, without acquiring the railway, secure the right of way over the Grand Trunk lines which could insure to the government transcontinental lines the necessary feeders; that experience in Canada and elsewhere has demonstrated that a democratic state cannot operate a railway as economically as a private company; that the Chamber of Commerce declares its opposition to the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway system, and expresses the opinion that later it will be found expedient to devise a method of transferring to a private company all the government's lines.

### TEACHERS SET MINIMUM PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Winnipeg public school teachers have tacitly repudiated the minimum salary of \$1000 per annum authorized at the last meeting of the school board. Twelve hundred dollars per annum is the minimum set by the salary committee of the Winnipeg branch of the Teachers' Federation for second-class teachers in the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. A resolution was also passed advocating a Dominion-wide federation of the teaching profession.

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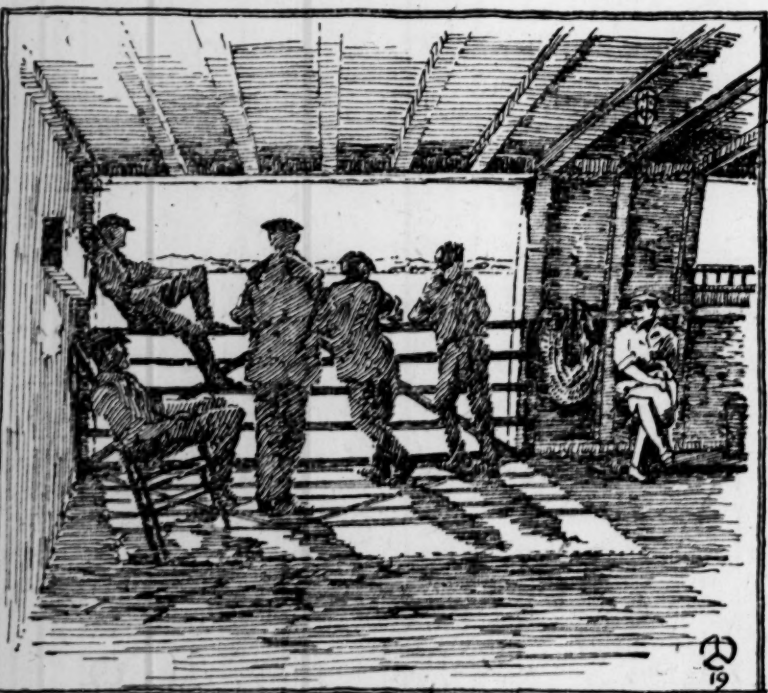
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On the lower deck, steamer Toronto, St. Lawrence River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

taught in the separate schools of Ottawa, with the result that these schools appealed to the Privy Council for a decision as to the government's right to appoint a commission to operate the Ottawa schools.

### RECORD ORCHARD PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—A high mark was set for orchard land in southern California, when \$60,000 was paid recently for a 10-acre citrus orchard within the city limits of Whittier, 25 miles from this city. Twelve years ago this orchard, then pasture land, sold for \$5500. The trees are now 11 years old. About three acres are in Valencia oranges and the rest in lemons.

ently unvarying, unloitering but unhurried flow. Unlike that of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence channel is hewn down through unnumbered geological periods of slow erosion, deep sunk between the primal rocks that constitute its bed. The islands that deck its course with petrine and wood themselves are of the native rock, resistant to the erosive flow, rather more than is to be expected of stranded river drift and detritus held together upon a sand bar by the roots of wind-sown willows. The St. Lawrence has less opportunity for topographic mutation, and navigation on it is correspondingly governed by fixed points, courses and bearings, in place of constantly memorized and as constantly changing points of local topography. For hours the procession of forested



## MEXICAN COTTON AND JUTE MILLS

Former Are Estimated to Number 140, With 800,000 Spindles and 26,000 Looms—Puebla Is Called 'Manchester of Mexico'

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORIZABA, Mexico.—The cotton industry of Mexico has kept pace with improvements in machinery, and the cloths manufactured are of good quality and find a ready sale. In years past Egyptian cotton in small quantities was imported into the country for the manufacture of better class goods, and a large amount of United States cotton is brought in today for the same purpose. Cotton is cultivated in the lowlands in the State of Veracruz, but as far too little attention is paid to its growing. It hardly commands the same price as that from the Laguna district.

According to a late estimate, the mills in the country number 140, containing 800,000 spindles and 26,000 looms. The states of Veracruz and Puebla contain the largest number of mills, the climate of the first being well adapted to cotton manufacture, while the Puebla district is aptly named the "Manchester of Mexico," owing to the development of the industry there.

It is strange that practically no attempts have been made to grow jute in Mexico, as the country contains two important mills which manufacture all kinds of jute goods, and the whole of their requirement, amounting to several thousand tons annually, has to be imported from India. Some years ago an experiment was made with a view to ascertain if the plant would grow successfully in Mexico, and the results demonstrated the fact that a good class fiber could be produced; but labor conditions at that time were not of the best, and as the trial was made in a district infested with rebels, the project was dropped.

### Cultivation of Jute

The jute fiber is grown chiefly around Calcutta, the salty land and moist atmosphere being most suitable for it, but the plant also flourishes in soils which contain a mixture of clay and sand or alluvial deposits. The seeds are generally sown after a shower of rain, to help germination. Sowing varies according to the locality and climate. In some parts the seed is placed in beds and afterward the plants are transplanted, but in other parts the custom is to sow the seed broadcast and give a light covering of earth. Germination takes place in from four to eight days after sowing, and the fields then require harrowing and weeding, which processes are repeated two or three times as required.

Once the crop is ready for gathering, the plants are cut off with a bill-hook, and stacked in the open until the leaves have dropped off the stalks through the action of the sun and dew. The stalks are then immersed in water and covered up with refuse of all kinds—earth, plain tree trunks, etc.—by which means they are kept from the action of the sun's rays, and retting is accelerated. The length of time they are kept in the water depends upon the condition of the plant and the nature of the water. In some cases five to six days are required before the fiber peels off the bark, while in other cases as much as 27 to 30 days are necessary, before they are considered ready.

Once retting is completed, the native stands in the water, often up to his waist, and taking hold of a handful of stems beats the thick end with a mallet, strips off the loose matter, and withdraws the stems entire. Then, taking up a bundle of fibers, he lashes them on the surface of the water, spreads them out in a fan-like form and picks off any still adhering matter. The water is wrung out, the clean fiber is thrown onto the bank, and then hung on a bamboo framework and bleached in the sun for three to four days. The fibers are afterward classified according to color and quality.

### Mexican Mills and Wages

Mexico contains two jute mills which are devoted to the manufacture of cloth and bags required for the country's consumption, and between them they can in normal times manufacture 7500 tons of jute goods. If the plant were cultivated here a market would immediately be found for the fiber.

The two mills in question are chiefly financed by British capital, are run with scrupulous care, and their manufactures are held in high esteem.

Jute spinning and weaving are practiced on somewhat the same lines as with cotton, and, as the latter industry has been followed in Mexico for a large number of years, the Mexican operative may be considered to have a good knowledge of his work. Good wages are paid in both industries, but the Mexican, with his usual want of foresight, takes no heed of the morrow. Working eight hours a day, and gaining far more than he did a few years ago when 12 hours was considered a day's work, he makes no attempt to provide for a rainy day, but accepts, with his usual philosophy, whatever presents itself.

The labor unions which have been formed in the industrial sections have devoted their energies chiefly to fomenting strikes over trivial matters, to the establishment of Labor laws which are generally onerous for the mill owner, and to the obtaining of concessions which for the average operative have not the slightest interest.

A linen mill exists in Mexico City, where excellent linen manufactures have in times past been turned out, but, owing to the great difficulty which

## AS DR. W. T. GRENFELL SEES PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of the Labrador mission, speaking on prohibition at the time the referendum was taken on the liquor problem, said: "As I happen to be passing through Ontario when the question of prohibition is uppermost, I am venturing to say just a word, as I think that there are a great many who have not had the problem of prohibition put before them possibly in the way it strikes me."

"Ever since I have been in Labrador, some men with their millions have come down and lived among us to escape the temptation of alcoholic liquors. The loss and damage resulting from alcohol is by no means limited to the ignorant classes. As every one knows who will think about it for five minutes, it is a menace to the very existence of our race."

"It was a very significant fact to me some 10 years ago, when I lunched with some Labor leaders in London, that every single one of them was a teetotaler. In these days of industrial unrest it is not a menace to our very existence in England to have open saloons as the natural meeting place for the man in the street. Thank God that the grave crisis which England has just gone through in the railway strike was rendered indefinitely less dangerous by the fact that the war had forced public feeling to legislate against at least some of the worst features of the open saloon."

"Let us remember that those who make money by the sale of alcoholic liquors are not philanthropists. They are out for their own personal gain, and that gain is won not by patriotic results of their labor (though knight-hoods and peerages have been showered upon dealers in liquor) but because it has been such a sure road to wealth."

"If we can see prohibition through one generation, we shall find that the next generation will not want alcohol. As for interfering with the liberty of our fellows, we are not 'wild asses living in the desert,' we are social beings who have to limit our liberty so-called for the benefit of higher issues than the pleasure of catering to our palates. What an immense advantage will have been gained if the British Empire can go forward to meet the new era without the handicap that England especially has had to carry through the centuries from the grip of the hydra-headed monster of intemperance. Write me down as a prohibitionist from the soles of my boots to the crown of my hat."

## MILITARY TRAINING SYSTEM AGREED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A system of military training differing markedly from those proposed by the Chamberlain, Kahn, and Wadsworth bills was discussed and virtually agreed upon in a two-day session of adjutant-generals from 25 states here recently. The purpose of the plan is to obviate the upkeep of a great standing army, to make the national guard the basis of the national military strength, and to provide military instruction for the American youth without long periods spent in training camps.

"The aims of the proposed bill are the establishment and maintenance of a thorough national system of universal military training to be administered locally by citizen soldiers, the establishment and maintenance of an organized militia, a citizens' army controlled and coordinated by its own citizen-soldier staff corps and entirely aside from the control of the regular army, a coordinate corps not a subordinate element, the establishment and maintenance of a trained and organized reserve of officers and men who shall be passed into this reserve as a result of the universal training system and citizens' army. Adjt.-Gen. C. I. Martin of Kansas was chairman of the meeting, which was executive in character."

The national guardsmen strongly oppose universal military service directed by the regular army. The proposal to make the guard a sort of home guard was denounced as putting a "yellow tag" on the organization.

## MOTORISTS FORM PROTECTION LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OSHING, New York.—A Protection League for Motorists, whose main object is, according to its promoters, to afford automobile owners protection against the reckless driver, has been organized in this State. The law-abiding element among car drivers is invited to join, and is enrolled in a sort of unofficial police force, to note cases of reckless driving and report them to league headquarters. The league aims also to bring about more equitable automobile fire, theft, liability, property damage and collision insurance rates.

## MAGAZINES SOON TO APPEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Several shops have opened with union composers and pressmen, and the Printers League section of the Association of Employing Printers says that because of the printing trades strikes, hereabouts, 60 per cent of the periodicals will be published soon in other cities, while six will be published here by the use of plates photographed from typewritten sheets, as first done by the Literary Digest.

## RESERVATIONS FOR TREATY ARE URGED

International Law Authority at Peace Conference Says United States Is Not Bound to Depart From Traditional Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Philip M. Brown, who has just returned from Europe and the Peace Conference, where he did valuable propaganda work for the United States as a diplomatic "free lance" in his capacity as an international law authority, has issued a statement against accepting the League of Nations without reservations, in which he says we are "not bound to depart from our traditional foreign policy because of desire for world peace."

This marks the second in a series of statements from professors qualified to speak on foreign affairs, including Professor Brown, Henry van Dyke, former Minister to Holland, and others, leading to a straw poll of the university faculty and students on the League of Nations topic. The statement emphasizes that "our contribution of idealism to the war which gave our part the spirit of a crusade, must always be tempered by common sense. Thus it is the part of honor, as well as of prudence, to pledge no more than we are willing to fulfill."

### League Demands Scrutiny

"The proposed League of Nations may deserve all the praise and hope ascribed to it," the statement continues, "but it demands the most thorough scrutiny before it can be adopted. The American people must know clearly what the League proposes—its obligations as well as its privileges."

"A close study of the League of Nations discloses the fact that, far from being a genuine league of all nations on a common footing, it is a disguised alliance of five powers, two of whom, it is perfectly plain, namely, Japan and Italy, have only a cynical contempt for the principles we have advocated. France, moreover, is primarily concerned with immediate material guarantees against the menace of Germany. England, though positively inclined to sympathize with the American point of view, is naturally compelled to side with France rather than with any other nation."

"These powers absolutely control the League of Nations and act as a check on each other. Their desire to have the United States a member of the League is quite comprehensible, though the compensating advantage to the United States may not be quite apparent."

### Alliance of Significance

"The proposed alliance between England, France, and the United States in some ways is of more vital significance than the League itself. The obligations of this alliance are very definite, and it was for this reason that Clemenceau saw fit to insist so strenuously on its formation. The United States, can in no way be held responsible for the long delay in the ratification of the Treaty. Other powers are more vitally concerned in its ratification than the United States."

"Though for the time being we seem to have incurred the animosities of nearly all the peoples of Europe because of our endeavor to reestablish peace on the basis of sound principles, we may still hope to be the friend of them all if we act with wisdom. To retain our moral leadership in behalf of world peace is our supreme goal, and we must do nothing to forfeit that leadership."

"We must never forget that the true objective of the United States in this war was to obtain guarantees against the recurrence of another world war. We are concerned primarily with the question of world peace. We are not concerned with the domestic policies of Europe."

"The immediate question as to how the decisions of the Paris Conference

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are to be carried out and how all of these problems are to be dealt with effectively, seems at the present moment insoluble. As an active party to the decisions creating these conditions, is the United States prepared to furnish positive help with men as well as with advice? Having originally supported the novel idea of mandates, are we now prepared to do our part by assuming a real mandate in Asia Minor?

Propriety of Reservations

"Reservations may very properly restrict the participation of the United States in the affairs of Europe, and, vice versa, the participation of Europe in American affairs. No business man would ever sign an important contract without first clearing up all doubts as far as possible, taking precautions that nothing should be left to speculation or presumptions."

"A great nation can do no less, it cannot allow its destinies to rest upon mere presumptions or on fatuous optimism. There is nothing either in law or precedent, to prevent the United States from adopting as many reservations as it pleases. The Treaty is hereby put in no danger, and no further action is required than the agreement of the other powers."

"Europe has needed peace ever since the eleventh of November, 1918. Generally speaking the economic life of Europe is now beginning to resume its normal course. The idealism which led us into the war and prompted our measures of relief, still demands that we should continue to be the friend of Europe. Financially, and in a humanitarian way, we can still help abundantly."

## MASONS APPROVE EDUCATION IDEA

California Grand Lodge Indorses the Purpose of Smith-Towner Bill and Adopts a Strong Americanization Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Two important resolutions dealing with public questions were passed by the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, which has just closed its session here. One of these was an approval of the so-called Smith-Towner bill now before the United States Congress, which proposes to establish a United States department of education, the head of this department to have a seat in the President's Cabinet. This bill proposes to make an appropriation of \$100,000,000 annually to encourage the states in the promotion and support of education.

In passing this resolution it was stated that while "the traditional policy of the craft, which precludes the consideration of political questions by the fraternity, finds its origin in its desire to preserve harmony in the lodge and to avoid the discord which might possibly arise from the expression of differences of opinion, there are certain fundamentals concerning

which there can be no differences of opinion among Masons, and one of these finds its expression in the support of the public school system."

The resolution, after declaring that the convention believed that the bill in question "gives promise of the realization of a free and untrammelled democracy, which depends upon the enlightenment and education of the citizens of the republic and the Americanization of its aliens," continued: "Not feeling justified in formally indorsing any specific measure, the Grand Lodge indorses the spirit and purpose of the measure, and its members express the hope that the measure will receive careful consideration."

The convention also passed a strong Americanization resolution declaring that "there appears to be a world-wide and organized movement fostered by enemies of law and order to subvert and destroy government," this movement being "very manifest in the United States." Since this condition exists, said the declaration, in effect, the Grand Lodge pledges "its entire membership to use all lawful means to check the growth of the destructive and treasonable doctrines that now threaten our free institutions."

In order to carry out this work among Masons, the committee on education was enlarged and it was arranged to have speakers present the matter to the membership of the lodges. It was decided to have sufficient copies of the resolution printed to have one placed in the hands of every Mason in the State of California, and to have the secretaries of the lodges directed to deliver a copy to each member.

## LIGHT BURNING FAILS TO PROTECT TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The necessity of abandoning the so-called "light burning" theory of forest protection is the subject of a statement by Lieut.-Col. Coert du Bois, United States forester in charge of the California District Forest Service. This theory, which advocates deliberate setting of forest fires in the spring and fall with the idea that the undergrowth and down logs might be burned out without damaging the mature timber or reproduction, thus making the forests immune from fires during the summer months, has, according to this authority, cost the State large sums annually through the destruction of timber by fire. The depleted stand of timber today, says Lieutenant-Colonel du Bois, is due to the practice of this theory, and if it were continued for 50 years there would be no forests at all in California.

## LARGE PAPER CONSUMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With but one-fifth of the world's population, the United States consumes one-half of the world's production of paper, according to figures given by the Industrial Commissioner of the Canadian Railways at the exposition of chemical industries recently held in Chicago.



## Short, Stout, Tall, Slender - which are you?

BUT after all it doesn't make any difference which you are. Because here, at last, is a cotton or lisle knit union suit that will fit you perfectly, every way—up and down—back and front!

It is a Kayser Knit Union Suit made with all the skill and care of Kayser's Silk Underthings and Silk Gloves.

Just Read these letters!

"I am size 34," writes a tall, slender woman, exceptionally hard to fit, "and had never before been able to get a knit union suit which fitted me even fairly well. You can't imagine how delighted I am that now, at last, from Kayser I can get union suits, cut narrower across the back and fuller across the front so that they fit perfectly."

Another woman, short and stout, could never get a union suit large enough at the hips. "My pet underwear complaint," she says, "has always been that I never could get knit garments which did not bind me at the hips. Imagine my surprise and delight when I found that Kayser's Knit Union Suit was shaped so as to be extremely comfortable in this respect."

A woman who is "just average" tells how it seemed "impossible to get a union suit which would stay closed." She says, "The Kayser union suit you sent me is the first one I have ever worn which is made with a seat that stays closed."

Whatever your knit underwear grievance has been, it will disappear, we believe, the moment you are fitted with a Kayser Knit Union Suit.

Go to any dry goods or department store now and ask for one. Kayser Knit Union Suits and Vests are shaped to fit every type of woman! JULIUS KAYSER & Co., New York City.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE ELEVENS  
NOW UNBEATEN

Ohio State, Chicago and Wisconsin Are Still in Line for the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Football Title

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	0	1.000
Illinois	2	0	1.000
Iowa	1	1	.500
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Michigan	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mid-season finds only three elevens in the running for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. These three teams, Ohio State University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin, are unusual claimants for first honors in the "Big Ten" race. The elimination of some of the leading elevens at such an early stage has upset the season and made it one of the most exceptional and interesting in years.

Because of its triumph in its all-important match with the University of Michigan, Ohio State is, in some quarters, being hastily conceded the championship. Of the three teams the Buckeyes may be said to have the easiest schedule ahead of them, having to meet Purdue, Wisconsin, and Illinois, with the Wisconsin game finishing the crisis. Chicago has, perhaps, the hardest row to hoe. The Maroons play four games while Ohio State plays three, and every one of the four will be a supreme test. The game with Illinois will be a hard one, followed by the powerful attack of Michigan, then of Iowa, which is today one of the strongest teams in the conference despite its elimination from the race, and then the dispute with their present rivals in the race, Wisconsin. Wisconsin also has a difficult campaign mapped out, having to meet Minnesota, Ohio State, and Chicago. Should both Chicago and Ohio State win their schedules, the race will be a draw, for they do not meet this year.

Ohio State with an open date for this Saturday will watch the outcome of the games between Chicago and Illinois at Urbana, and Wisconsin and Minnesota at Madison, for in these two games the hopes of its rivals are at stake. Only one other strictly conference contest is scheduled, that between the University of Michigan and Northwestern University at Ann Arbor. The universities of Indiana, Purdue, and Iowa wrestle with outside colleges.

## Chicago vs. Illinois

With its full playing power intact Chicago prepares to encounter Illinois confident that its aggregation cannot be stopped. With a promising squad to begin with, Coach A. A. Stagg has molded an evenly balanced eleven, with team play one of its outstanding characteristics. He enjoys the distinction of possessing the only eleven in the conference that has not been scored against to date. His men have run up such a high total of points for the season thus far—160—that scoring has become a fixed habit, and it will take the best football that Illinois is capable of playing to break it up.

Coach R. C. Zupke of Illinois has a backfield of crushing power, and all through the team he has men of marked ability. It has been repeatedly said that the performance of the Illinois thus far has not measured up to its potential power. Certainly it has had hard fighting this year with two triumphs by narrow margins and then defeat last Saturday at the hands of Wisconsin 14 to 0. Zupke will have to take radical measures to coordinate the individual talents of his players if he is to withstand Stagg's unified attack.

Although Chicago was the favorite before the game, its high score of 41 to 0 against Northwestern last Saturday was a big surprise. That Stagg's team is a harmonious unit was shown by the fact that in nearly every case the Chicago runner was surrounded by team mates who took off their opponents with machine-like accuracy. Remarkable as was its team play, there was no lack of brilliant individual initiative. This was shown in the alert attention that turned every Purple error into a Maroon advantage. In such a smooth working machine it is difficult to single out individual players for special mention. Perhaps the easiest selections are Quarterback P. W. Graham '20, with his speedy open-field running and his ability to pick out the weak spots in the Purple defense, and Capt. C. G. Higgins '21, tackle, who in defensive play was an invincible bulwark.

## Wisconsin Beat Illinois

The humbling of Illinois by Wisconsin was another surprise. Illinois had the best of the fray for almost three full quarters, its powerful backfield forcing the struggle into Wisconsin's territory continually. Then the Illinois line weakened under the concentrated battering of Wisconsin's backs. Chicago has a light but agile backfield, and it will be interesting to see how it compares with Wisconsin's when it goes up against the Illinois forward wall next Saturday. Illinois defeated the Maroons, last year by a 29-0 score.

The versatile dexterity of Wisconsin should enable it to compel Minnesota to play a better brand of football at Madison Saturday than it played

against Iowa last week. With full-back G. R. Jacob '21, whose smashing plunges broke down the Illinois center last week, and with Halfback Guy Sundt '22 pegging forward passes to perhaps the finest pair of ends in the conference, F. L. Weston '20 and P. D. Meyers '20, the Badgers will have an attack that will put Minnesota to a severe test. On the other hand, the Gophers have a heavy team throughout which probably will find many holes in the Badger line, admittedly its gravest weakness. The Gophers have not yet reached their normal stride and they may have it in their power to repeat the beating of 6 to 0 they handed out to the Badgers last year.

With the prospects of a poor season before it because of its two defeats already, Northwestern University journeys to Ann Arbor to encounter Michigan. With Capt. R. A. C. Koehler '20, fullback and Lloyd Ellingwood '20, right halfback, returned to the lineup, the Purple should put up a better exhibition against the Wolverines than it did in the first two games. Coach C. W. Backman has been seriously in need of a quarterback. He tried out a new one last Saturday in Willis Lane '21. As an individual star he made most of the gains for the Purple against Chicago, breaking through for a number of long runs, but as a general he needs more experience. It was his first game at that post and he should be given credit for doing better than any of his predecessors.

## Ohio State's Line Strong

Michigan's downfall 13 to 3 last Saturday was due to the lack of an attack capable of breaking through Ohio State's stalwart forward wall. The Wolverines made only two first downs and failed to complete any of 17 attempted forward passes. However, Coach F. H. Yost's squad will cause a lot of trouble for the other teams in the conference. Two players who distinguished themselves against Ohio State are Capt. Angus Goetz '20, quarterback, who looks like one of the best punters in the conference.

Iowa will have in the University of South Dakota a worthy opponent this Saturday at Iowa City, but with the team it has developed this year the Old Gold would furnish a surprise by failure to control the South Dakota eleven. By superior speed, sure tackling, and the aptitude of Halfback Aubrey Devine '22, at drop-kicking, Iowa was able to baffle the Gophers last Saturday for the second time in two years. With this victory tucked away Iowa appears assured of one of the most successful seasons in its history.

Having had two weeks in which to recover from the 16 to 0 rebuff by Chicago, Purdue receives the Michigan Agricultural College at Lafayette. Purdue defeated the Aggies last year 14 to 6. The Old Gold and Black has a fighting outfit, but the prowess of its Michigan opponent is not to be underestimated.

Indiana should be in good shape for its Notre Dame engagement, having played no game since its 20 to 6 defeat by Minnesota.

When Ohio State gets into action again one week from this Saturday it will be on the high road to the championship. With Capt. C. W. Harley '20, who played a sterling game against Michigan, and G. R. Stinchcomb '21, who did some great open-field running, for the attack, and the line that proved invincible to Yost's men, the Buckeyes have perhaps the most powerful and aggressive team in the conference this year.

SAVAGE TO CAPTAIN  
PRINCETON ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—E. C. Savage '19 of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, has been elected captain of the Princeton University association football team for 1919. He prepared for Princeton at Chestnut Hill Academy, where he played on his school eleven. On entering Princeton he easily made his freshman team and played on the varsity his sophomore year.

Prospects of turning out a strong soccer team this fall are very bright as out of seven former varsity men who returned to Princeton this fall, Captain Savage is the only one who has been able to make the team against the competition of the 94 other men on the squad. Princeton is scheduled to meet the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday in an intercollegiate championship game.

## CHINESE STUDENTS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

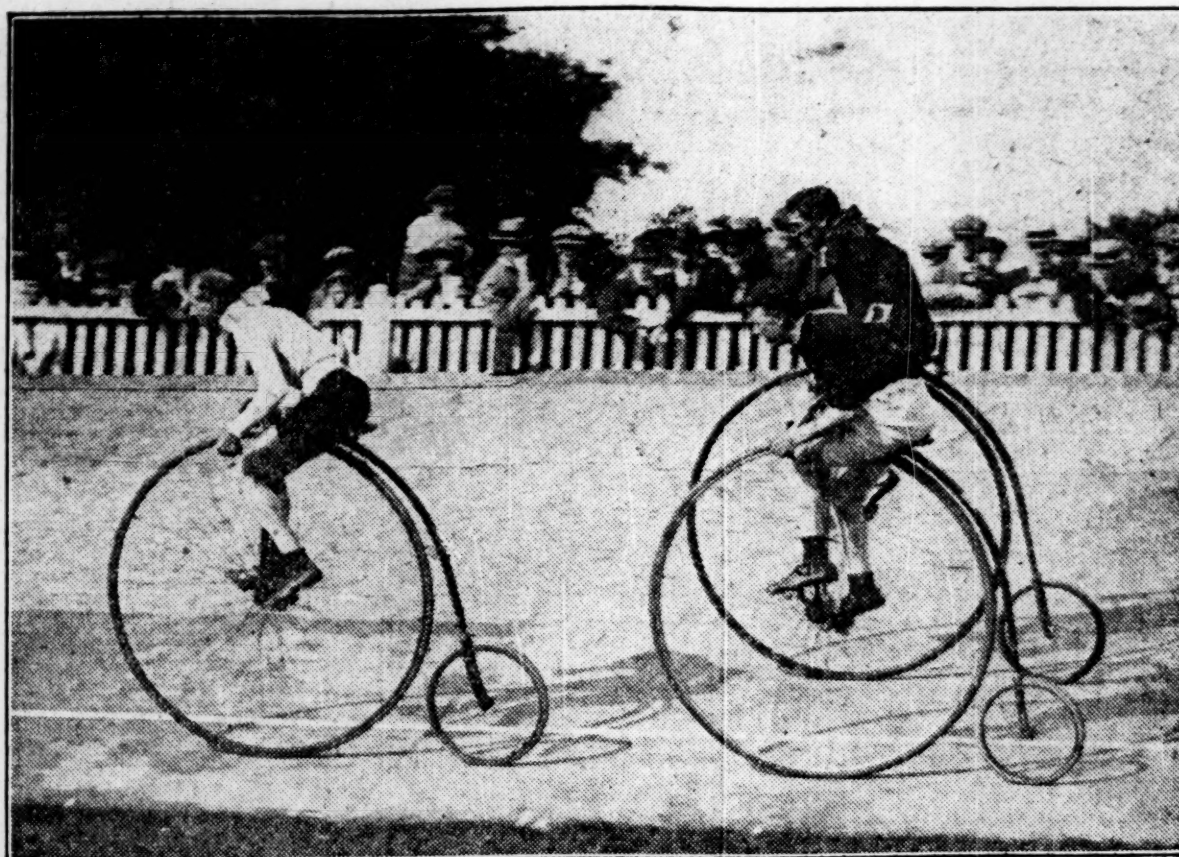
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chinese Students Association soccer football team, composed of Harvard University, Boston University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology undergraduates, defeated the Harvard varsity soccer team yesterday at Soldiers Field, 1 to 0. Paul Fisher, center for the losing team, was the star of the contest.

## FISHER IS COACHING

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont—Ray Fisher, pitcher for the World Champion Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has joined the coaching staff of the Middlebury College football team. Fisher was graduated from Middlebury in 1916 and formerly was physical instructor at the college. He lost one game in the recent World Series and served as relief pitcher in another game.

## PRUITT AT ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Eugene Pruitt, who played on the University of Illinois football team as a tackle six seasons ago, has returned to the institution to assist Coach Robert Zupke in the handling of the squad.



Last lap in the ordinary bicycle race, Herne Hill

(c) Sport and General, London.

SIX RACES ON  
THE CHARLES

Eliot Crews Carry Off Major Share of Honors in First Day of Annual Harvard Regatta—Individual Races Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A double program was afforded to rowing enthusiasts at Harvard University yesterday, when Tuesday's races, postponed because of unfavorable weather conditions, were held in conjunction with the events regularly scheduled for the second day of the university regatta. All the races were rowed from Cottage Farm Bridge to Harvard Bridge. In the Eliot and Thayer dormitory competition, which opened the afternoon's activity, the crews representing the former had the better of the results, winning three of the four races in which members of these living-houses engaged.

Eliot A. defeated Thayer A in the first match on the program by a full length, and in the following encounter Eliot 1 finished ahead of Thayer 1 by a very narrow margin. Thayer then captured its only first of the day, its "2" crew defeating Eliot 2 in a well-rowed race; but immediately afterward Eliot regained the advantage in a match in which "B" crews were contestants.

The freshman eight next took the water, headed by the third crews of each of the lower dormitories. In the first triangular freshman encounter Standish 3 swept ahead of Gore 3 and Smith 3 at the start and was never headed. This was one of the fastest races of the day and while the winners led by a little over two lengths, the result was in doubt almost to the end. Smith 4, Gore 4, Standish 4 and Smith 5 finished in the order named in the second 1923 race, which, because of an increasing adverse wind, was somewhat slower than the preceding one.

Today's program will consist solely of races between individual oarsmen in comps and wherries, unless Coach William Haines alters his plans. The competitors are to be grouped in senior and novice classes, and will row on a half-mile upstream course. It has been decided by the Harvard crew management to prolong the rowing season, and plans have been made to conduct a series of interclass races early next week. Thus far every entrant in the present regatta, with one exception, has consented to appear in the class events.

SWIMMING MEETS  
FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania varsity swimming team is going to have some strong competition this winter. The schedule of meets has been announced and shows that the Red and Blue will compete against all of the leading eastern colleges in dual events as well as in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships. The first meet is scheduled to take place at Annapolis, Maryland, either December 13 or 19 with the United States Naval Academy as the opposing team. The last event of the program is the intercollegiate individual championships which will take place in Yale Pool, New Haven, Connecticut, March 20. The list follows:

Dec. 13 or 19—Navy at Annapolis; 14 or 20—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Jan. 9—Columbia University at New York; 16—Princeton University at Philadelphia; 23—Yale University at New Haven; 24—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

Feb. 6—College of the City of New York at New York; 26—College of the City of New York at Philadelphia; 21—Rutgers College at New Brunswick; 28—Yale University at Philadelphia.

March 5—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 12—Princeton University at Princeton; 20—Intercollegiate Swimming Association individual championships at New Haven, Connecticut.

MAINE COLLEGE  
CROSS-COUNTRY

Bowdoin College Is Regarded as a Favorite to Win the State Championship This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Orono, Maine Office

ORONO, Maine—This fall marks the revival of cross-country racing in the Maine State colleges. During the war, none of the colleges attempted to enter the hill-and-dale game; but this fall sees all of the Maine colleges supporting teams.

Cross-country in Maine has met with a more severe setback, due to war conditions, than any other sport. None of the colleges have experienced hardships and at this time it is impossible to pick future stars. The coaches appear to be relying on freshman material.

The first Maine intercollegiate run was held in 1910. A cup was offered by the association, to be retained by the college winning the majority of times in four years. The University of Maine won all four legs on this trophy. In 1915, the association offered another cup under the same conditions, and Maine now holds two legs on this trophy.

At the present time, Bowdoin College appears to be the likely winner of the Maine run. J. J. Magee, who has been coaching Bowdoin track athletics for several years, is in charge of cross-country at that college. He is fortunate in having G. W. Goodwin '21 and R. E. Cleaves '20 as a nucleus around which to build a team. Both were point winners in the Maine intercollegiate track meet, last spring. Goodwin also took third at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet, last spring. Bowdoin has a large number of freshman candidates for the team. This is due partly to the fact that a number of the freshmen have elected cross-country as their compulsory sport. This fall, the Bowdoin faculty passed a rule requiring all freshmen to participate in some form of outdoor athletics.

Bates College must build up an entirely new team. The Lewiston college is without the services of a coach at the present time. Last spring David Peet handled the track men in good style. In all probability Peet will be at Bates within a short time. R. E. Buker '22 and R. S. Buker '22, two brothers, are the only prominent candidates. The remainder of the team will likely consist of freshmen.

M. J. Ryan has been engaged as cross-country and track coach at Colby College. Ryan is well known as a distance runner, holding the record for the Boston Athletic Association Marathon. Owing to the fact that Colby has not supported any form of track athletics since 1916, Coach Ryan is confronted with a difficult task. He is conducting a series of inter-fraternity cross-country runs, and in this way is able to look over his men. However, Ryan may be depended upon to turn out a creditable team.

The University of Maine will have to rely on a team of green men. There are about 60 men in the pack. F. P. Preti is coaching the squad. He is a former Maine cross-country captain and star distance man. In 1914 Preti won the New England intercollegiate cross-country run.

The annual Maine run will take place at Waterville Friday afternoon, November 7. The outcome of this run will probably decide in a large measure what colleges will send teams to the New England and nationals.

## CHICAGO TRAINING CAMP

CHICAGO, Illinois—A permanent spring training home for the Chicago American League Baseball Club, with its own hotel and commissary equipment, is planned by C. A. Comiskey, owner of the club. It was learned yesterday. A site climatically and otherwise adapted to good results in spring training is being sought. The place picked for the coming training season probably will be chosen as the permanent home, Mr. Comiskey said, but the plan will not be put into effect next year, it being desired to try out the camp first.

RYAN BEATS HOLDER  
FOR CYCLING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Herne Hill, England Office

HERNE HILL, England—H. E. Ryan became the one-mile cycling champion of Great Britain by beating the holder of the title, W. A. Ormston, at the revived meeting held at Herne Hill, September 6, under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union. Both the champion and former champion belong to the Polytechnic Club. Ormston and H. H. Lee of the Kentish Wheelers came in first, ahead of Ryan and T. G. Lance of the Polytechnic, in a three-mile tandem match, and Ormston also came in first in the three miles. The ordinary bicycle race attracted considerable interest. The summary:

One-Mile Cycling Championship—Won by H. E. Ryan (Polytechnic); W. A. Ormston, holder (Polytechnic), second; W. G. Stewart (Kentish Wheelers), third.

One-Mile Scratch Race—Won by G. A. Fournier (Marlborough); R. Somerset (Clapham Boneshakers), second; A. R. Skel (Cambridge Town), third. Time—3m. 29.2-58.

100-Yards Flat Handicap—Won by A. W. Graves (S. L. H.), (54); G. Grant (Met.), (64), second; E. P. Stevens (Private Banks), (3), third. Time—10s. 2-1-58.

Half-Mile Cycle Handicap (open)—Won by T. G. Lance (Polytechnic), (35); B. Bragg (Batham), (65), second; W. G. Stewart (Kentish Wheelers), (25), third. Time—22-1-58.

220-Yard Handicap—Won by F. P. Stevens (Private Banks), (15); A. W. Graves (S. L. H.), (104), second; T. C. Broad (Surrey), (16), third. Time—22-1-58.

Three-Lap Tandem—Won by W. A. Ormston and H. H. Lee (Kentish Wheelers); beat H. E. Ryan (Polytechnic) and T. G. Lance (Polytechnic) by three lengths, in 1m. 46s.

FOOTBALL GAMES FOR  
BRITISH ARMY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Aldershot, England Office

ALDERSHOT, England—The British Army Football Association, not to be behind the rugby authorities, has arranged a series of fixtures with clubs of first-class rank in both amateur and professional spheres. The program is to be opened at Aldershot with a match against Chelsea, the first division club, and games will follow with both the universities, the Corinthians, the Royal Air Force, and the Navy. The schedule:

October 22, at Aldershot, v. Chelsea; 25, at Cambridge, v. Cambridge University.

November 5, at Aldershot, v. R. M. C. Sandhurst; 15, Army Cup, first round; 22, at Oxford, v. Oxford University.

December 13, Army Cup, second round; 22, at Aldershot, v. Corinthians.

January 17, at Queen's Club, v. Royal Air Force; 31, Army Cup, third round.

February 11, at Woolwich, v. R. M. A.; Woolwich; 14, at Queen's Club, v. Corinthians; 21, Army Cup, fourth round; 22, at Aldershot, v. Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

March 3, at Aldershot, v. Swindon Town; 6, Army Cup, fifth round; 20, Army Cup, semi-finals.

April 5, Army Cup, final; 14 or 17, Winners of Army Cup v. Winners of Navy Cup.

COMMISSION HOLDS  
THIRD PLACE MONEY

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Relative to the protest filed by the Detroit American League Baseball Club on the payment of third-place prize money of the World Series to the New York Yankees, the National Baseball Commission ruled yesterday to withhold the money.

The commission said by holding the money until the courts hand down a decision in the dispute, it would not be in conflict with the numerous restraining orders that have been issued either against B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, or the Detroit Club.

The situation arose from the controversy over the pitcher, C. W. Mays' case. The finding of the commission was signed by Chairman A. G. Herrmann and J. A. Heydler.

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GOLF IS POPULAR  
GAME IN FRANCE

Is the Only Outdoor Game to Which the Professional, Political and Business Folk Are at All Addicted

By The Christian Science Monitor special golf correspondent.

PARIS, France—If one were to be guided, in a negative sense, by the French newspapers, one would come surely to the conclusion that there is now no such thing as golf in France, and that it must have disappeared entirely at the first crash of war five years ago. This is not the case. The game survived well throughout the struggle; as in Britain, the United States and everywhere it did its patriotic duty as well as any other branch of sport; it received many valuable advertisements; and it is now stronger than ever.

Everybody knows how fast France has developed in sports in recent years, while there have been wonderful exhibitions of an official and semi-official character since the war was terminated, of her intention to intensify her efforts still further in this matter in the future, having been greatly impressed by the results of British and American athleticism in the war.

Golf is the only outdoor game to which the most serious people, the political, professional, and business folk, are at all addicted. One of Marshal Foch's favorite pastimes, when he has the opportunity to practice it, is golf. He has various other recreations; but there is nothing in the way of sports that he likes better than golf, and he has played much at La Bouille, the oldest of the Parisian courses, and the one which is still regarded as the headquarters of the game in France. He has a handicap of something like 12, and is therefore something of a half-way sort of player, while these who know him on the course, tell us that he is a "reflective" sort of golfer, and that he is rather a wonder at searching for lost balls, for after a game in which one or more of his have gone astray, he has been known to saunter out alone in the gloaming and search for them and come back to the clubhouse not only with those but with others also! Great as a general, he is something of a wonder as a retriever in golf!

Certain of the eminent political personages have been nibbling at the game in recent times. Go to La Bouille and the fine, if flat, course at Chantilly, and you will find French men eminent in many walks of life giving themselves up to the enjoyment of the game and those various other little accompaniments of the play—the journey to the course, the lunch, the discussion of the prospects of the match ahead, the analysis of it afterward, and so forth—with a zest that is quite worthy of the Anglo-Saxon race. There is something not quite so robust about the French amateur golfer as his Anglo-Saxon associate; he has not yet reached that peculiar point of unconventionality or naturalness in his games that distinguishes the utter sportsman, and he is perhaps a little too fine in his manner of dress and appointments, but he is improving. Some time he may reach the great dignity of the best amateur players in Britain. But even as it is, the enthusiasm is there, and the game is fast advancing.

From a considerable experience of continental golf, the writer is inclined to say that more persons of great political prestige have played on the La Bouille course at Versailles and the course of the Rome Golf Club, at Aquila, Santa on the Campagna, than on any other. On the Rome course in days not far behind, it was an unusual thing not to see an ambassador playing, and it is a matter of common knowledge to the Roman golfers that a little while before the war the ambassadors of three countries were discovered sheltering together in a cave near one of the teeing grounds, the rain having come down heavily while they were in the middle of their game. In all the capitals golf is always the outdoor game of the diplomats. At Madrid it is the same as at Rome. Here at Paris the ambassadors have made little marks of their own in golfing history.

It is a matter of some moment surely that Signor Tittoni, upon whom so much of the guidance of Italy has depended, first learned the game here. His efforts were not admirable in the early stages—what new golfer's are?—and the French caddies are sometimes inclined to be as unpleasantly frank in their criticisms as the Scot-

tish. One day Signor Tittoni went out to make some further attempts at golf, and a party to the game was Mme. Arthur Meyer, wife of a distinguished editor. Signor Tittoni, who was then Italian Ambassador to France, heard what one of these boys said about his play, and, turning to Mme. Meyer, remarked in a little speech of quite ambassadorial impressiveness—it was noted carefully at the time—"It matters little that in the French capital you are the representatives of a great power, that you conclude arbitration treaties and agreements on which hang the peace of the world, when before your caddy you fail to hit every time a little ball lying on the ground."

There are 20 reasons why La Bouille should be a great place for diplomatic golf, one of which is that the presiding genius, the president of the Société de Golf de Paris (which is the La Bouille club) and the veritable father of French golf, the completest French enthusiast, is Pierre Deschamps, who holds a high place in the administration at the Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Deschamps is full of golf enthusiasm; he was the founder of the French Golf Union, which was just getting to work before the war, and had gone to the length of producing great masses of printed matter about its constitution and intentions, especially in the matter of handicaps—it was much inclined toward the United States model—and at this moment he will tell you that golf never had such fair prospects in France, and even that, with the good it does, it is one of the hopes of the country. Every American golfer who goes to Paris and plays there has come in some way or other under the influence of Mr. Deschamps, and the American membership at La Bouille is a very considerable thing—greater than the American membership of any golf club outside the United States. One is inclined to say that this club has a more cosmopolitan membership than any other.

President Wilson used to play on the new course at St. Cloud near Paris—one of the best of the courses near the capital—and the first thing noted about the German delegates to the Peace Conference on their arrival at Versailles was that they had brought their golf clubs with them!

FUTURE OF SHINTY.  
THE HIGHLAND GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Inverness, Scotland Office

INVERNESS, Scotland—Lord Lovat presided at Inverness recently on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Camanachd Association. He is keenly interested in the ancient game of shinty, which, like most pastimes, has suffered through the war.

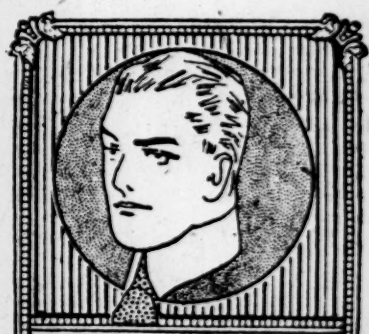
Lord Lovat said they must do everything in their power to keep alive the ancient game, which made a distinct appeal to Highlanders, and he hoped that there would be a satisfactory response. All present recognized that shinty was passing through a critical time. Clubs had been practically depleted, but they looked to those who remained to take up the work.

In regard to the future of shinty in the schools, a very encouraging letter was read from Col. A. N. Macdonald, vice-president, Lochaber, wherein good progress was reported.

## FOOTBALL IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris, France Office

PARIS, France—In an association football game played September 21, the Milan club, after two recent defeats at the hands of St. Gillois and the Lille club, beat the French Athletic Club by a solitary goal, scored by Scaroni, the center half. In the other games, Red Star were beaten at St. Ouen by the Swiss club, 4 to 0. Roubaix lost to the Olympic Club by 8 goals to 2, at the Bergeyre Stadium, and Lille drew their game at Charentonneau.



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CLEAN STREETS  
AND THE PUBLIC

Boston Commissioner Says Co-operation Is Necessary if Best Results Are to Be Attained

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—City streets constructed according to modern ideas and properly treated are not only much more satisfactory for general use, but can be maintained more cheaply than less well built thoroughfares, according to Thomas P. Sullivan, commissioner of public works of this city, who believes, however, that cooperation of the general public with the street cleaning and maintenance departments is necessary if the best results are to be attained.

"I feel very strongly that if effective public cooperation could be obtained, the condition of the streets would be greatly improved and the cost of their maintenance considerably reduced," said Mr. Sullivan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But at times I have become rather discouraged in trying to obtain it. Carelessness is a hard thing to eradicate, and the result is that the city of Boston wastes probably \$100,000 in picking up litter dropped on the streets by persons who ought to be willing to help keep them clean."

"We keep eight or ten men busy in Tremont Street practically all the time, doing nothing but pick up litter. The cooperation of clean, decent, law-abiding citizens is a splendid thing in keeping the streets in good condition, but so long as other citizens who think they are law-abiding, too, are careless, perfection is a long way from being reached."

"If all the streets in Boston could be put into the best of condition—remade according to modern ideas, with general use of grouted stone paving, which provides a practically indestructible surface of exceptional smoothness—the cost of their upkeep would not be great, and if people could be educated not to throw things into the street that must be cleaned up, it would not be necessary to clean the streets more than once a week and a large saving to the community would result."

"It would cost, however, from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to put the streets of Boston into the condition in which I would like to see them. The cooperation of the public and of the police would be highly desirable under any conditions, and with the streets in first-class condition, their maintenance under a system of proper cooperation would be an easy matter indeed."

## PRICE-FIXING SYSTEM OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office  
BUTTE, Montana.—Efforts of the Montana Trade Commission to get the retail merchants of the State to agree to a price-fixing system, by which profits could be made uniform throughout the State, have met with refusal from the merchants. Differences in operating costs appear to be the chief stumblingblock, and some merchants hold that any act of law aiming to fix prices, profits, or margins is forbidden by the statutes of the State, as well as by the Constitution of the federal government.

## MR. BRYAN IN DRY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—William Jennings Bryan is in the midst of a two weeks' campaign, to end on November 4, when Ohio holds a state election, during which time he is expected to make 150 speeches in favor of prohibition.

## Classified Advertisements

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Real Adventure at Hanley's

It wasn't all work, of course, at Hanley's. We saw to it that Elizabeth and David and I. We rode races on the beach and swam almost every day; now and then we drove into Charleston, bought sweets at the Scotch House, borrowed old illustrated papers from the library, and ended up at Queen's House at tea time. But we liked Gingerland best and Elizabeth was especially certain of it, because she was under orders to wear a smock or its equivalent which came, at any rate, to within six inches of her knees, and which she said made her feel grown up.

But Elizabeth and David had never been up to the Source in all their lives, the Source being where all the fresh water came from up on the mountain. Everything was different up there. Showers swept across it, sometimes five or six a day, when down at Hanley's it was as dry as a bone. The mountain was solid forest, too, and there weren't many trees anywhere else except in gardens. It was shaped like a sugar loaf, spread out at the bottom, and Hanley's wasn't far from the foot; so there was a long way to go, although the Source wasn't nearly at the top.

Saturday came and there was no cotton picking on that day. There had been some talk, the night before, of a picnic to Saddle Hill, Nelson's old lookout; but, at early breakfast, even that seemed to have been forgotten and Elizabeth and David tucked away their toast and guinea fowls' eggs without a suspicion of my plot. In absolute silence, I announced with all the solemnity I could muster: "The day has arrived. We start for the Source in an hour!" There was nearly a riot. Before I knew what had happened, Elizabeth was sitting on my shoulder drumming the table with her heels, while David stood on his head, because his mouth was too full to shout, and even Lorna came ambling in and jumped up against me to see what had happened. I continued as soon as I could: "Everything is arranged. Louisa did the cooking yesterday when we were out—and hid it. Josiah and Liburd are half way up the road with it by now; and all we have to do is saddle our own ponies and start when we are ready."

Up the road we went past Gingerland Church where the big mango trees are, past the Saturday-deserted schoolhouse, past "Old Manor" and "Hard Times" with their big sugar-bolling houses and windmills. Higher and higher, through clusters of native huts where the flowers bloomed with a profusion undreamt of lower down, and under trees where the heavy bitter-sweet oranges hung ready for the scrubbing woman to use on our pitch-pine floors next cleaning day. Lorna trotted along sedately. It was uphill all the way and she had no energies to waste on passing mongrels.

Greener and more luxuriously green grew the land. Such rose bushes flourished as we never saw down at Hanley's. Scarlet lilies, Hianlans and flowering creepers, wild plantains as crudely red and yellow as the Spanish flag. Palms which we used to send boys up for, which would only thrive with the greatest care, flourished like the proverbial green bay tree, in every nook and cranny.

Then the road ended and we were in a virgin forest, cool, damp and shady; then for Elizabeth and David the adventure began, because everything ahead was new and only the steepness of the path kept their desire within bounds. A slight shaking of the bushes brought us all to a halt and across the path a big, nonchalant monkey sauntered, with his hands in his pockets—so to speak—turning to look at us for a long instant before he disappeared as silently as he had come. Lorna's face was a study.

"Dogs I know, and cats I know," she said, as she looked up at us when he had gone; "but never have I seen the like of this before. Is it a friend or an enemy?"

Over the rocks the ponies climbed like cats and deeper and cooler got the shade; then, suddenly, David gave a shout and Lorna bounded ahead, for there beside some big rocks were Josiah and Liburd with the lunch baskets, sitting near a crackling wood fire.

That lunch was a feast. Except for the wind in the tree tops, there wasn't a sound. We knew the trees were full of monkeys and that they were watching to see what we should leave behind in the way of lunch, but not a twig cracked nor a body moved.

"Time to get on; the Source is still another mile ahead." Such a mile as David and Elizabeth had never heard of, except in Henty. No place for ponies, unless they were tight-rope walkers. Lorna came, of course, but there were times when I devoutly wished she hadn't—but she managed; somehow she always did. The pipes from the Source lay along a ledge, cut out of the face of the mountain, which was often perpendicular and generally not far off. In many places, the ledge itself was nearly gone and then we all needed our heads and hands and an extra eye for Lorna, for there was nothing but two iron pipes and a scarp of broken ledge between us and the tree tops down below where we didn't want to look very much.

But Elizabeth and David showed their training that day and I was proud of them. Not a slip nor a quaver nor any hurry, and always a helping hand for Lorna when her feet slipped on the smooth iron. Through gaps in the trees we could follow the Gingerland road all down to the sea, and the houses and fields that we knew so well looked like tiny marks on a relief map.

There was the Source at last! It was nothing more exciting than a cement basin, into which a spout of water gushed from the rocks. But water was water to Lorna, though

kings might drink of it, and, with a pant, in she flopped and swam round and round and we hadn't the heart to call her out, because it was just the thing we were longing to do ourselves. A rest and a drink and a morsel saved from lunch, and we started back, for the afternoon was getting on and it was dark at seven. This time we knew the bad places and we found ourselves back at the ponies before we thought we had come much more than half

## Making a Toy Theater

Sometimes in late autumn and winter the rain comes down unexpectedly or the snow goes howling by the windows in such a gale that you may not venture out-of-doors. Then it is that you should have pleasant occupations after the day's lessons have been learned. And one of the things that is ever so much fun to do is to make



Pierrot wears a costume... from the Italy of many years ago

way—new places are always like that. The ponies were so skittish, from standing in the cool shade, that we had to lead them down on to the road and even then they played all kinds of pranks, kicking up their heels and rearing and trying to jazz in a way that made Lorna decide that the best place for her was a hundred yards ahead.

Dusk came almost as soon as we had the road under our feet, and it was dark before we had turned the Gingerland corner. And so we got home and, when we had lighted the lamps, we decided it was a good thing it was dark before we got on to the roads. We were black from head to foot, and our clothes fit for nothing at all until Louisa or her satellites had their way with them next washing day.

But oh, what a day we had had! We couldn't even talk about it, we were so busy remembering it. The children had had a real adventure and they had been cool-headed and strong; their cup of joy was filled to the brim, and it was only when we said good night that we realized, without the help of words, what a good time we had had together.

## A Bear in the Tower

An unaccustomed sight, at present, at the Tower of London, which we hear so much about in history, is a baby brown bear. This little animal is the pet of one of the officers stationed there; and, as may be imagined, is much spoiled alike by officers and men. On fine afternoons, Master Bear may be seen ambling about the grounds at the length of his chain and having fine games all to himself. One favorite trick of his is to come up quietly behind some one who does not suspect it, and tap him smartly on the shoulder with his paw, for all the world as if he said "Hullo, old fellow, and how are you today?" Master Bear is extremely fond of his own way. It is related of him that, if he is not allowed everything he wants, he throws himself on his little back, growling and squealing, and bites his own little toes out of sheer rage!

Quite lately, Master Bear was taken out for a walk in the West End of London, where he created a big sensation. He finished his outing by having lunch at one of the most exclusive of clubs, where it is said of him that he thoroughly enjoyed himself, and behaved as to the manner born.

## The Eskimo as Builder

In a recent description of the experience of the Crocker Land Expedition, Mr. Donald B. MacMillan writes of the Eskimo as a builder:

It is a pleasure to see an Eskimo cut and handle snow. You cannot help admiring the skill and the dexterity with which he cuts into the surface, breaks out a block with his toes, lays it up on the wall, bevels the edges, and thumps it into place with his hand. I wonder if there are any other people in the world who attempt to build an arch or dome without support. Starting from the ground in a spiral from right to left, the blocks mount higher and higher, ever assuming a more horizontal position, until the last two or three appear to hang in the air. The last block locks the whole structure.

When you go into a newly constructed igloo, it seems as if you were entering fairyland. The light filtering through the snow is a beautiful ethereal blue. Everything—the bed, the two side platforms, the wall—is absolutely spotless.

stick on the bottom edge, so that the curtain will hang flat when down. Take very small tacks and tack the upper edge to the roller, being sure to fasten it in a straight line, otherwise the curtain will not go up and down properly. A wire brad, driven part-way into the stick at one end, will serve as a bearing, and at the other end you must put in a handle, made of bent wire, so you can roll the curtain up and down. Two wire staples, driven into the underneath part of side braces, will support the curtain roller in its proper place, which is close behind your proscenium opening.

Your stage is now ready for the first scenery, once you have put into position some additional crossbars of thin wood or cardboard, to hold it in place. These crossbars are put up in pairs, attached to the wooden frame with just space enough between them for a sheet of cardboard to slide snugly. You need to cover the top of your stage—the "flies" it is called—with a great many of these crossbar grooves, so that you can set your stage any size you like, from a few inches up to its full depth of two feet. Little blocks of wood, glued to the floor on each side, behind the proscenium opening, to correspond with the grooves above, will hold the bottom of your scenes firmly in place.

Now, before you can make any scenery, you must choose a story out of which to make a play. If you make your own plays, as well as your own theater and scenery, you will get the most possible fun out of your theater. Perhaps your friends will make suggestions and help you with the plays. A good play to begin with is the story of Columbine and Pierrot, together with their friends Harlequin and Pantaloon. These are among the oldest of stage characters and, when you put a play about them on your stage, you are continuing one of the historic traditions of the theater. You will see here a picture of Columbine and of Pierrot. Look at them carefully and see if you can't make up a story about them.

Pierrot wears a costume which comes from the Italy of many years ago. He is a lovable, care-free boy, who likes to sing of the moonlight and the summer sunshine. You will often find him with a bunch of wild flowers, perhaps, or a bunch of leaves he has gathered for Columbine. She is a merry, skipping girl who dances from sheer joy. Yet sometimes she likes to tease Pierrot and make him a little sad, only later to bring the smiles back to his face once more. They often wander together in a beautiful land, called Arcadia, where there are pleasant meadows, cool, green beech woods, tiny waterfalls, and the kindest peasant-folk you ever heard of, who earn their living tending flocks of snow-white sheep. Now sit down and see if you can make up a story about Pierrot and Columbine and their shepherd friends in Arcadia.

When you have your story partly worked out, you may begin on your scenery. From books you can trace windmills or simple peasant houses, which you color with your paints. Paste these scenes to stiff cardboard, of course making them the right size for your stage, and place them in the prepared grooves. On each side you will need some "wings," or narrower strips of scenery to keep your audience from looking through the open sides of the theater. These wings, four to six to each set, should be about three inches wide and must match the scenery of the back-piece. Then you trace drawings of all your characters, cut them out like paper dolls, paste them to cardboard, and fasten to them a long piece of stiff wire, so that you can move them about without the audience seeing how you do it. You are now ready to write out the words of your story, and when that is done, to call your friends for your first performance.

## Autumn Treasures

If you are a country boy or girl, or if you get out into the woods in autumn, there are any number of delightful things to be had there for the gathering, things that will be real treasures to your city friends with whom you may like to share them. Though common enough to you, yet in the cities they are often quite unavailable or to be had only at prices which make them gifts, indeed, to those who receive them.

I once asked a city friend what she would most like to have me do for her during the holidays, and her answer came promptly: "I should like a tiny green pine tree for my living room jardinière!" After that I was never at a loss for the right remembrance for her; for all my woody treasures were equally welcome in her city home.

Perhaps you, too, have some friend who would appreciate a young growing pine tree indoors through the winter months. Of course, August is the best month to transplant pines, just when new twigs are well formed and the tree has stopped growing in preparation for winter, but it is possible to do it much later. Select a well-shaped tree, perhaps six inches tall, one from the woods is better than one in the open, as the former's roots will be more compact and less sprangly. Take it up carefully, being sure to get all the deep, straight taproot. If you are transplanting in late summer, set the pine in shady soil for a month or so, to make new roots, then shift it into your final receptacle; and it should be ready to give several months of green pleasure to its owner.

If you know a place where partridge-berry vine grows—of course, you know its slender, trailing vine with bright red berries—be sure to mark the place, and in late autumn carefully gather some of the bright-berried sprigs for a winter centerpiece. They may be kept in an open dish with a bit of water, like cut flowers; but they keep best in a covered glass bowl, with a little damp moss at the bottom

and a few grains of charcoal to keep them sweet. In this warm damp atmosphere, the berries grow plump and large, and it is quite possible to keep a pretty bowlful of this vine from one season to the next.

Do you know the plant called black alder, a medium, roadside shrub bearing delightfully cheery clusters of small scarlet berries in October? The leaves soon wither after picking, but the berries remain bright for a long time. If you are near the sea, you may be able to find gnarly bayberry twigs, with their gray berries, and a few of these set picturesquely in a tall vase, in a quaint Japanese effect, will give pleasure for a long time. Then there are the barberries, out in the pastures. Perhaps you have had the experience of gathering them for jelly making, and know their sharp thorns and their yellow stains. A few drooping clusters, mingled with vines or ferns, make an attractive decoration for the dining table or for the mantle shelf.

If you live in a region where birch

orchard, I suddenly heard the latch of a gate behind me lifted. Of course, on looking round, I expected to see some one come to speak to me; but there was Snowdrift, pushing open the gate and walking along toward me, just coming for a friendly pat. I could not scold him, though he had no business to roam outside his field. Instead I put my arm round his neck and talked to him. He is the most intelligent pony. I had something in my pocket which I knew would interest him, so I just rustled the paper bag. In an instant Snowdrift's nose was round into my coat pocket and, with a little assistance, he was soon enjoying the sweets. Then we walked back to the field together and I allowed him to open the gate for me. You would have laughed to see how gallant he was! This time I was careful to fasten the gate with the chain and the spring books, though I felt that Snowdrift looked reproachfully at me. He knew quite well that that was the only way we could keep him in a field, for he had learned to ma-



A merry skipping girl who dances from sheer joy

bark is available, you may make charming flower baskets and vase holders for the porches and sunny windows of your city friends. A study of the rustic baskets in some city flower shop will give you an idea as to how they are made, or a friend whose hobby is basketry would be glad to show you how to start in. Usually the florist's basket has a circular wooden base, around which a width of bark is tacked or laced with raffia, to form the sides of the basket. The handle may be a slender, curved maple withe, or a slim braid of natural or tinted raffia, firmly fastened to the container. One of the daintiest sweep-holders I ever fashioned was even more simply contrived. I removed the upper third of an ordinary tin can, cutting the edge smooth and even; I wrapped a strip of bark about the remaining portion, letting the lower edge of the bark project a bit below the can's base, while the upper part stood well above the sharp top of the tin. I sewed the lapping ends firmly with raffia, fastened on a braided handle—two strands of pale green raffia with three of the natural tint—and behold a most attractive flower basket, at a cost of only about 20 minutes' time. One thing, however, about birch bark—it must never be taken from a live tree! It is the only garment the dainty birch has; when it is stripped off by hasty jackknives, no matter for how good a purpose, the tree has no further protection against the sun and weather. If you watch, though, you may find a chance to obtain the bark fairly—from a fallen tree during your summer vacation, at a winter woodpile, or by asking some farm friend to save pieces for you.

There are other woody treasures all around you in the country, evergreen vines and juniper twigs to decorate winter window boxes, indoors or out; bittersweet-sprays for vases or to twine in the homemade holiday wreaths of fir balsam, pine, or hemlock; acorns for the little folk to enjoy on the nursery floor; glossy autumn leaves for the kindergarten to wax for wreaths, to trace and color with crayons on winter days. And, if you watch closely, you will be sure to spy still other treasures, yourselves.

One final caution: In all your gathering, remember there will be other passers-by and other seasons to come! Store in your recollection all you can of nature's loveliness; take some of it home in your hands; but leave a generous share in its native place, for those who come after!

## A Much-Loved Pony

Snowdrift is the cream pony of Chessington Farm. He has been a member of the farmyard staff longer than any of the horses, mules, cows, ducks, and geese which are his fellow workers. For 15 years he has served his master faithfully, and has become the pet of all. We would not part with him for anything.

One evening quite recently, while strolling along the bottom of the

manipulate all the other kinds of latches and bolts that we had tried. When he grew tired of a field, he would walk to the gate and nose around its latch. Soon he would lift it and push or pull the gate open with his head. A horizontal bolt he could manage just as easily, for he drew it back with his teeth. We might have forgiven Snowdrift for wandering around the farm, as he was small and gentle and never went far from home; but, when he opened the gate, he did not always close it behind him, and then the large cart horses or the cows came wandering in, and invariably found their way to the orchard, where they knocked the apples down. That, of course, could not be allowed. So, finally, we were compelled to buy a chain with a spring hook at the end, like the one used in a dog's lead, and to fasten it round the gate and the gatepost. Of course, the pony could not manage to unfasten this.

Snowdrift is a sociable creature; some horses object to being put into a field with other animals, but our old cream pony is quite friendly with cows, sheep, ducks or geese. Some time ago we used to turn him into a field belonging to our second farm on the other side of the village. Again and again, when he had had enough of it, he would open the gate, trot right through the village, and come home. This he did night or day and the villagers never troubled about him. They would just smile and remark: "There's old Snowdrift going home." When he had shown us so plainly that he loved Chessington better than the other farm, we kept him close at home. He stays out in the fields all the year round, feeding himself, except when the snow is thick on the ground, when we take him some hay. Each year he grows a fine thick coat, to keep him warm through the winter.

For many years his work was to take freshly gathered fruit and vegetables to market. As he stood harnessed in the shafts while the van was being loaded, he would turn his head round and survey the mounting cargo as much as to say: "Don't you think you have put on sufficient?" However, he would cheerfully pull the van, whatever the load might be.

Now the faithful pony is relieved from these heavier duties. One light, but necessary, job is specially reserved for him each summer, and that is the working of the elevator which lifts the hay from the cart and carries it on to the top of the rick. To do this work, Snowdrift, harnessed in chains, tramps round and round in a circle close to the hayrick. He gets a nice rest after each cartload is stacked until the next one comes up. So, in haying time each year, he goes the round of the meadows, helping to build up each stack of hay for his friends' winter use. No wonder Snowdrift is a favorite!

## Bengali Children

Rani

Rani is a little Hindu girl. She is eight years old, very slim indeed, with a little oval, brown face, and big, soft black eyes. Her dress is a muslin sari, draped over a straight, narrow petticoat and a little short-sleeved blouse. A sari is simply seven to ten yards of muslin, wound first round the lower limbs to form a skirt, and then draped about the shoulders, to form a blouse; and, finally, for grown-ups, brought from the shoulders over the head to serve as a veil. The tallest ladies and the tiniest girls dress alike, except that girls need not cover their heads until they are married. As Rani is only eight, she goes with her head uncovered. Her hair is black, and so well oiled that it is impossible to guess its thickness. When it is loose, it looks quite long; and, sometimes, when Rani's mother has run short of the spicy, scented oil, it even looks wavy. But Rani does not admire wavy hair. She wears her hair in tight plaits, coiled flat at the back of her head. On state occasions, Rani's hair is so tightly strained back from her face that one wonders whether she can shut her eyes. Rani always wears a great many hairpins; but, when she is really smart, she sports a frill of black ribbon all round the plaits and a ring of fancy pins above the ribbon, like the rays of the sun in a Japanese picture.

And Rani's best saris are worthy of her hairdressing. Perhaps the favorite is a brilliant royal blue, with a green and gold border. Nor is the sari Rani's only decoration. She has bangles, anklets, and, do not be surprised, a little black lozenge just between her eyebrows and a sweet little gold ring through her nose! Now, a little western girl, so decorated, would look funny, but Rani looks sweet indeed. Perhaps jewels look better on brown skins than on white ones. Certainly, a tiny pearl hung by a little gold ring from a little brown nose, looks pretty.

But do not think that Rani cares only for dress. Rani is a small person of great ambitions. In some mysterious fashion, she managed to learn to read Bengali; she could also write, but, as she herself would say, "keball alpa alpa," "only a wee wee bit," and in "khubi mota akkar," "exceeding stout letters." Rani lives a long way from town. There are no girls' schools near her home. There is just one European house, where Miss Smith lives. Miss Smith is fond of boys. Three or four little Bengali boys come to speak English with her twice a week. Rani happened to come into Miss Smith's veranda, during one of these classes. She stood listening, with such wistful eyes, that Miss Smith invited her to join the class. Rani promptly became a regular attendant. For a couple of weeks, she sat perfectly silent, her big eyes turning from one pupil's face to another, to imitate the words and sentences. Then, suddenly, Rani began to answer questions and repeat sentences herself until, in a short time, she was the best pupil in Miss Smith's class. Next, Rani's father appeared with a request that Miss Smith should get Rani admitted into the local school which her brothers attended. Even Miss Smith was startled. It was an unheard-of thing for a Hindu girl of eight years old to attend a boys' school. But Rani's father explained that Rani was so eager to learn, that she gave him no peace. Day and night, he was troubled by his daughter's demands for instruction. He said that learning was good for females. It was true that the school was a school for boys, but it was the only school within reach, and to attend it was Rani's only chance. Miss Smith was obliged to agree with Rani's father. She undertook to put the matter before the head master.

To say that the head master was startled, is to put things mildly indeed. He was reduced to silence, and that, in Bengal, is a sign that things are really serious. The second master shook his head. The other babus of the village, the friends of Rani's father, assured him that "it would never do." But Rani stuck to her point and Rani got her way. For the last six months, she has trotted off to school every day. Rani's father reports that his daughter's progress is more than satisfactory. It is wonderful. Miss Smith, who knows Rani's school well, wonders how Rani has managed to learn anything there. But Rani insists on being taught. Within six months, she has learned to write English words and to read an easy book. As for her English conversation, I heard a lesson in Rani's class and Rani made such tremendous elocutionary efforts that her mouth stretched from ear to ear, and I wondered whether her eyes could ever close again! "Thees ees my fery good estudent," said the master, patting Rani's shoulder. Oh, the pride on Rani's face!

Rani's grandmother shakes her head and says that, when Rani is grown up, she will sit reading story books and neglect her home duties. But Miss Smith says Rani will do nothing of the sort; she will not only take great care of her house, but she will help her own little boys with their lessons and teach her little girls to read and write.

## The Marshes Are a Magic House

The marshes are a magic house, With velvet floors And roofs of bluest stone And feathery doors.

The marshes are a magic house, Where tall blackbirds Receive the guests with bows And pleasant words.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Keats' Ode to a Nightingale

Some time early in May, nightingales, heard both in the Westworth Place garden and in the grove beside the Spaniard's Inn at the upper end of the Heath, set Keats brooding on the contrast between the age-long permanence of that bird-song, older than history, and the feeble lives of the generations of men that have listened to it; and one morning he took his chair out under a plum tree in the garden and wrote down the immortal verses, in and out and back and forth on a couple of loose sheets which Brown, two hours after seeing him go out, found him folding away carelessly behind some books in his room. This discovery, says Brown, made him search for more such neglected scraps; and Keats acquiesced in the search, and moreover gave Brown leave to make copies of anything he might find. Haydon tells how Keats recited the new ode to him, "in his low, tremulous undertone," as they walked together in the Hampstead meadows; and it was no doubt on Haydon's suggestion that Keats let James Elmes, a subservient ally of Haydon's in all his battles with the academic powers, have it for publication in his periodical, the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, during the following July.—From the "Life of John Keats," by Sidney Colvin.

## Lake Michigan

I sing a song of a lake that's blue,—  
(Michigan, that's meant for you!)  
That swells from Straits of Mackinaw  
Back to Chicago's Iron Maw.

I sing a song of a lake with bays,  
That can't be seen in a hundred days,  
Of beaches and quiet sandy dunes  
That glitter under western moons.

Of steamers gay, and the moonlight's trail  
On the deep black water over the rail,  
Of dull gray mornings, Wisconsin's shores,  
And the sunny straits of Michigan's doors.

I sing a song of a lake at noon,  
Of waves that lap like an ancient rune,  
Of long red freighters to the sea,  
And hovering gulls on an inland sea.

Of a gray sky and dashing spray,  
Of Michigan on a stormy day,  
When the spume leaps over funnels tall  
And the wind sends out an eerie call.

I sing a song of a lake most blue,  
Michigan, that's meant for you!  
Of birches white, with slender grace,  
That fringe the harbor of Saint Ignace.

—Carolyn and Gordon Hillman.

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## The Kingdom of Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ALL dubiety as to the nature of "the kingdom of heaven" is removed by the study of Christian Science. In a single sentence, Mrs. Eddy, on page 291 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," states the truth about this kingdom and exposes the myths that have clustered themselves so persistently around it. There the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes: "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of the mind of the Lord, as the Scripture says." Thus the fallacy that heaven is a locality has to give way to the truth that it is "a divine state of Mind," the harmonious manifestation of Principle.

Human beings almost invariably are in search of happiness, although it may be generally believed that in this world it can never be secured except to a very meager extent. The majority have little hope that lasting happiness can be attained on earth, and many have, in consequence of the belief, planned their faith to the future, in the expectation that somewhere and at some time they will enter a place where perpetual harmony reigns and joy abides. Hardly anywhere, outside of Christian Science, do men think otherwise on the subject—if they think about it at all—or understand what Christian Science so plainly reveals, that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," as Christ Jesus stated to his twelve disciples when he sent them forth to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." Before, however, any understanding can be obtained about heaven, it is necessary to know something about the divine Principle of harmony which is God. And throughout all the pages of her writings, the task Mrs. Eddy set herself was to elucidate divine Principle, to explain the nature of Principle, and to endeavor to make clear to mankind how to apply their understanding of Principle to all the problems of human existence.

Principle, then, is God, the one infinite Mind or Spirit. It is necessary to note, particularly the infinite or unlimited nature of Principle. This is what the human mind always fails to do. But the absolute truth remains that Principle is infinite; and therefore Principle exists without an opposite in reality. Moreover, Principle is perfect; and being perfect, all the manifestations of Principle must be absolutely harmonious. The fact is that heaven is entered precisely in the ratio of one's knowledge of divine Principle. The student of Christian Science indulges in no doubt on the question. The man who is believing in the reality and power of matter is worshipping mammon, and to the extent of his belief he is in Hades; the man who is understanding the allness of divine Principle, as divine Love or Spirit, is, in proportion to his understanding, within the portals of the heavenly kingdom. Paul put it without ambiguity to the Church at Rome when he wrote: "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Sensuality and sensuousness are without the kingdom of heaven; in these false states of mind neither harmony nor peace can reign; the joy of heaven obtains only in the consciousness which abides in the knowledge of the allness of divine Principle, which is Love. Writing on page 560 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Heaven represents harmony, and divine Science interprets the Principle of heavenly harmony," and then she adds, "The great miracle, to human sense, is divine Love, and the grand necessity of existence is to gain the true idea of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man." It is impossible to compute what the revelation of God as divine Principle has meant to the world. It is constantly healing the most malignant forms of disease. As it is understood it becomes apparent that inharmoniousness of whatever kind must be human illusion; that no matter what form it may take to material sense it is unsupported by Principle and therefore it must give way before spiritual understanding.

To be healed of sickness, is to take but the first step in the understanding of the kingdom of heaven. The healing of sin is a component part of all healing, because all errors of belief must be replaced by truth. Therefore to progress toward the apprehension of the kingdom it is necessary to persevere in holding thought in line with divine Principle. The problem to human sense seems to be by no means a light one. When matter claims to possess power and to use it for the discomfiture of mortals, thought should rest on the truth about real government, should understand that divine Principle, infinite in intelligence, governs the entire spiritual or real creation perfectly.

In the kingdom of heaven all the virtues flourish, for it is the consciousness that reflects the attributes of divine Love. Purity is there, gentleness also, and loving-kindness, truthfulness, and charity which "never faileth"; but jealousy, envy, malice, hate, injustice, and fear are without the gates. "Heaven, Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." That definition of heaven, to be found in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 587), sums up the meaning metaphysically of the

kingdom of heaven. Looking with the eye of spiritual discernment beyond the shadows of material sense, John, in the Apocalypse, beheld "the tabernacle of God" with men, the kingdom of heaven established in their midst. Spiritual sense had revealed to him the allness and perfection of the spiritual creation which he describes as "a new heaven and a new earth," and with this knowledge he could prophesy that "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The words of the beloved disciple are demonstrated by Christian Science to be true, for as heaven, "the reign of Spirit," is established, suffering ceases and sorrow is healed.

In the journey, at the same time observing the traffic and business of the river, here very wide, and the banks low. . . I felt not even a wish to stir abroad, and could, I believe, have been amused more days than one by the lading and unlading of a ferry-boat, which came to and started from the shore close under my window. . . The first debarkation which we saw early in the morning was the most amusing. Peasants, male and female, sheep, and calves; the women hurrying away, with their cargoes of fruit and vegetables, as if eager to be beforehand with the market. But I will transcribe verbatim from my journal, "written at mid-day," the glittering

## Our Fellow Men in Homer

The prose historian may give us facts and names; he may catalogue the successions, and tell us long stories of battles, and of factions, and of political intrigues; he may draw characters for us, of the sort which figure commonly in such features of human affairs, men of the unheroic, unpoetic kind—the Cleons, the Sejanuses, the Tiberiuses, a Philip the Second or a Louis Quatorze, in whom the noble element died out into selfishness and vulgarity. But great men—and all men properly so-called (what-

out sense of strangeness in common games and common pleasures. The little Ulysses, climbing on the knees of his father's guests. . . or that other most beautiful picture of him running at Laertes' side in the garden of Ithaca, the father teaching the boy the names of the fruit trees, and making presents to him of this tree and that tree for his very own, to help him remember what they are called; the partition wall of three thousand years melts away as we look at scenes like these; that broad, world-experienced man was once, then, such a little creature as we remember ourselves, and Laertes a calm, kind father of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, the children loved to

## On the Saint Lawrence in 1827

From a letter of Catherine M. Sedgwick, written about 1827.

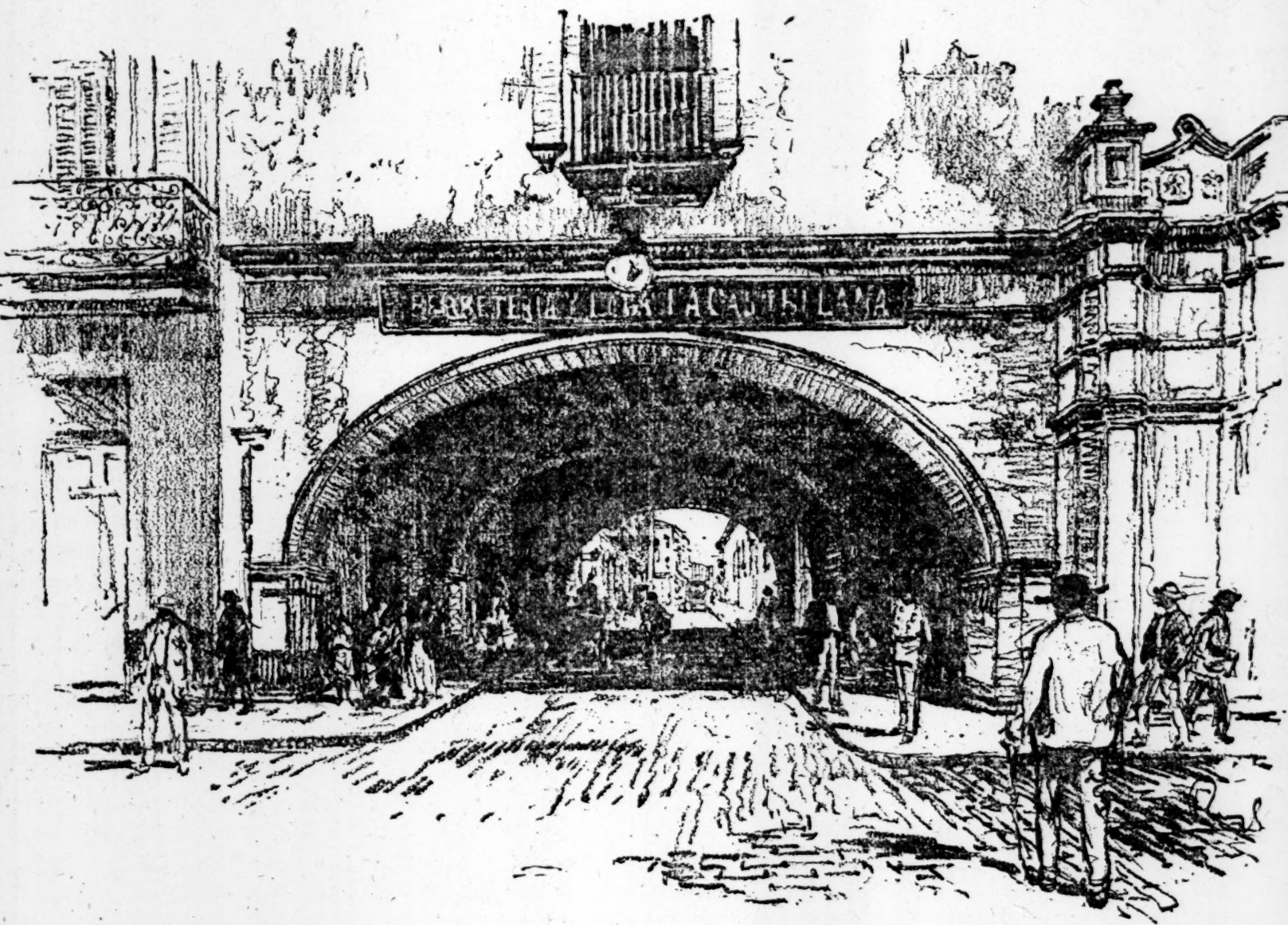
"5th July. On Board the Ontario."  
"We have been sitting on the roof of the ladies' cabin, and by the light of this beautiful crescent, which now seems to shine just to pleasure us," watching our winding path through the Thousand Isles. The heavens are yet brightened by the parting smile of day. The verdant isles are of every size and form—some stretching for miles in length, and some so small that they seemed intended for a race of fairies; some in clusters, like the 'solitary set in families,' and some like beautiful vestals in single loveliness. The last streak of daylight having faded from the west, the blush on the waters is followed by the reflection of the far blue arch and its starry host. The fishermen's lights are kindling along the margin of the river; our mate says we are having a 'most righteous time.' Captain Vauchan, whose simplicity and unostentatious kindness have won their way to all hearts, has fired his signal gun for us several times, that we might hear the reverberations among these islands. The mate says, 'Don't they hollow well?' They do, indeed as if we awakened the solitudes to give us back a greeting."

"We are seated vis-a-vis in our little boat with one small sail. The boat has freight enough to keep it steady, and though this is very little, it occupies a great portion of our room, so that we are obliged to sit on boards, without the amelioration of a cushion, almost as compactly as we should in a stage coach. The Saint Lawrence presents an appearance quite novel to us. It resembles one of our rivers when brim full from a freshet. We have already passed two of the rapids. The river usually descends so much as to give great velocity to the current before you come to the rapids. You find yourself suddenly impelled forward as if by an invisible hand; the banks seem flying from you; still your passage, though almost as fleet, is as noiseless as that of the planets in their orbits. Suddenly you pass into the waters that are foaming over their hidden bed of rocks. The boatmen throw themselves prostrate in the bottom of the boat to avoid the dashing billows, their oars being useless in the agitated waters. The skillful steersman strains every nerve at the helm to guide the boat in its difficult path. It might seem perilous, but it is not so, as has been proved."

## The Great of Earth

These are the great of earth—  
Great, not by kingly birth,  
Great, in their well-proved worth—  
Firm hearts and true.

—John Pierpont.



In the suburbs, Havana, Cuba

## About the Streets of Havana

"Many of the streets of Havana," says A. Hyatt Verrill in "The Book of the West Indies," "are as narrow as bypaths, and lead, like canyons dim and cool with shadows, between Spanish buildings, the tiled fronts and jutting balconies with scarce a dozen feet of space between them."

"Great archways in ponderous walls lead to huge, colonnaded patios wherein fountains splash, birds sing, and flowering plants fill the air with perfume; . . . while the tinkle of guitars and the strains of soft Spanish music mingle with the roar of traffic and the honk of automobile horns."

"For ancient, picturesque, and delightfully foreign as are these byways of old Havana, yet through them flows a constant stream of modern traffic, pedestrians of every class, color, and race; rubber-tired victorias; mule-drawn drays and oxcarts; ponderous motor trucks and vans; rushing motor delivery wagons; softly purring limousines and clanging trolley cars. Marvelous it seems that the narrow lanes can accommodate the jam. . . but the traffic moves swiftly and with scarce a hitch, for the police are efficient, and the drivers skillful."

"Overhead, during the sunny hours of the day, stretch canopies gay with color, gorgeous with painted advertisements and strange Spanish names and which, far above the streets, form a covered way like an oriental bazaar between the stores of the shopping districts. And such shops! No dingy, dusty, old-fashioned affairs are these, but modern stores with enormous plate glass windows, brass and mahogany fronts, and within which every article known to the world may be found."

## Dorothy Wordsworth in Cologne

Road to 'Cologne' (1820) — At a distance of ten miles we saw before us, over an expanse of open country, the Towers of Cologne. Even at this distance they appeared very tall and bulky; and Mary pointed out that one of them was a ruin, which no other eyes could discover. To the left was a range of distant hills; and, to the right, in front of us, another range—rather a cluster—which we looked at with peculiar interest, as guardians and companions of the famous river Rhine, whither we were tending, and . . . I felt as much of the glad eagerness of hope as when I first visited the Wye, and all the world was fresh and new. Having traveled over the intermediate not interesting country, the massy ramparts of Cologne, guarded by grotesque turrets, the bridges, and heavy arched gateways, the central towers and spires, rising above the concealed mass of houses in the city, excited something of gloomy yet romantic expectation. Friday, July 31st—I busied myself repairing garments already tattered

Rhine spread out before me, in width that helped me to image forth an American lake. . .

"It has gone out with a fresh load, and returned every hour; the comers have again disappeared as soon as landed; and now, the goers are gathering together. Two young ladies trip forward, their dark hair 'basked' round the crown of the head, green bags on their arms, two gentlemen of their party; next a lady with smooth black hair stretched upward from the forehead, and a skull-cap at the top, like a small dish. The gentry passengers seem to arrange themselves on one side, the peasants on the other;—how much more picturesque the peasants! There is a woman in a sober dark-colored dress; she wears no cap. Next, one with white petticoat, blue jacket, and cap as white as snow. Next, one with a red handkerchief over her head, and a long brown cloak. There a smart female of the bourgeoisie—dark shawl, white cap, blue dress. Two women (now seated side by side) make a pretty picture: their attire is scarlet, a pure white handkerchief falling from the head of each over the shoulders. They keep watch beside a curiously constructed basket, large enough to contain the marketing of a whole village. A girl crosses the platform with a handsome brazen ewer hanging on her arm. Soldiers—a dozen at least—are coming in. They take the center. Again two women in scarlet garb, with a great fruit basket. A white cap next; the same with a green shawl. There is a sunburnt daughter of toil! her olive skin whitens her white head-dress, and she is decked in lively colors. One beside her, who I see, counts herself of higher station, is distinguished by a smart French mob. . .

The houses of Cologne are very old, overhanging, and uncouth; the streets narrow and gloomy in the cheerfulness of their corners or openings; yet oftentimes pleasing. Windows and balconies make a pretty show of flowers; and birds hang on the outside of houses in cages.—From Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal of a Tour on the Continent.

## Lines From a Sonnet

My betters are my masters: purely fed  
By their sustinment I likewise shall  
scale  
Some rocky steps between the mount  
and vale;  
Meanwhile the mark I have and I will  
wed.  
So that I draw the breath of finer air,  
Station is nought, nor footways laurel-  
strewn,  
Nor rivals tightly belted for the race,  
Good speed to them! My place is here  
or there;  
My pride is that among them I have  
place:  
And thus I keep this instrument in  
tune.

—George Meredith.

lie beyond genuine and natural in them)—  
presented by the poet. This is the reason why such men as Alexander, or as Caesar, or as Cromwell, so perplex us in histories, because they and their actions are beyond the scope of the art through which we have looked at them. We compare the man as the historian represents him, with the track of his path through the world. The work is the work of a giant; the man, stripped of the vulgar appendages with which the stunted imagination of his biographer may have set him off, is full of meannesses and littlenesses, and is scarcely greater than one of ourselves. Prose, that is, has attempted something to which it is not equal. It describes a figure which it calls Caesar; but it is not Caesar, it is a monster. For the same reason, prose fictions, novels and the like, are worthless for more than a momentary purpose. . . The prose age may value itself in a novel. But the value of all such representation is ephemeral. It is with the poet's art as with the sculptor's—sandstone will not carve like marble, its texture is too loose to retain a sharply molded outline. The actions of men, if they are true, noble, and genuine, are strong enough to bear the form and bear the polish of verse; if loose and feeble, they crumble away into the softer undulations of prose.

What the life was whose texture bore shaping into Homer's verse . . . is, of course, properly to be sought in the poems themselves. . . We have fallen into ways of talking of the childhood and infancy of the race, as if no beads had grown on any face before the modern Reformation; and even people who know what old Athens was under Pericles, look comically on earlier Greece as scarcely struggling out of its cradle. It would have fared so with all early history except for the Bible. The Old Testament has operated to keep us partially in our modest senses, and we can see something grand about the patriarchs; but this is owing to exceptional causes which do not apply to other literature; and in spite of our admiration of Homer's poetry, we regard his age and the contemporary periods in the other people of the earth, as a kind of childhood little better than barbarism. We look upon it, at all events, as too far removed in every essential of spirit or of form from our own, to enable us to feel for it any strong interest or sympathy. More or less, we have, every one of us, felt something of this kind. Homer's men are at first sight unlike any men we have ever seen; and it is not without a shock of surprise that for the first time, we fall, in reading him, across some little trait of humanity which in form as well as in spirit is identical with our own experience. . . Such is the effect of those few child scenes of his, which throw us back into our own familiar childhood. With all these years between us, there is no difference between their childhood and ours, and child would meet child with-

sport upon the shore, and watch the inrolling waves; then, as now, the boy-architect would pile the moist sand into mimic town or castle, and when the work was finished sweep it away again in wanton humor with foot or hand; then, as now, the little tired maiden would cling to her mother's skirt, and trotting along beside her, look up wistfully and plead with moist eyes to be carried in her arms. Nay, and among the grown ones, where time has not changed the occupation, and the forms of culture have little room to vary, we meet again with very familiar faces.—Froude.

## Coinage Links the East and West

So far as coinage is concerned the points of contact between Christianity and Islam were mainly three. The two faiths clashed in the shock of battle in and around the Levant, and again in the Spanish Peninsula. In these cases the struggle was prolonged for centuries, each people thus acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the manners and customs, including the money, of the other. The third way in which contact took place was a bloodless one. Enormous numbers of the silver coins of the caliphs of Baghdad and their successors, ranging in date from about 700 to 1000 A. D., have come to light, singly or in hoards, in eastern, northern, and northwestern Europe. Russia, east Prussia, and Sweden are the countries where they are most often found; the little island of Gotland alone has yielded not less than thirteen thousand examples. A comparison of the spots from which such pieces are recorded, shows that the terminus a quo lies in the Mohammedan kingdoms to the east of the Oxus, and the terminus ad quem on the shores of the Baltic. Between these two extremes there never was at any time a political connection. The bond must have been commercial, and closer scrutiny reveals the fact that there were three distinct trade routes—one northwest through the steppes to Siberia and northern Russia, a second across the Caspian and up the Volga, and the third over the Black Sea to Kieff and then northward by the great waterways. Along the lines that the caravans followed, the Oriental money was adopted as the usual currency. During the Viking period stray specimens even made their way across the ocean to Britain.

Now it is surely not without significance that the oldest dated coins issued by medieval European rulers can all be associated with one or other of the three points of contact of which we have been speaking.—From "The Evolution of Coinage," by G. Macdonald.

Beholding the Truth  
No man is coward who beholds the truth.  
He must be noble, must be brave, forsooth.

—Mary A. Ripley.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The New Arab Kingdom

ANYONE who has studied, even superficially, the various questions of national delimitation now before the Peace Conference in Paris cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the more they are examined the more complex do they appear to become. The way of simple justice or simple common sense, which appeared so clear, when only the broad facts were known, seems to grow obscured and doubtful in direct proportion to the number of points of view which are assimilated.

It is generally discovered, however, that this doubt and this obscurity arise from allowing to enter into the question some consideration which, however apparent its relevancy, has really no place at all in the discussion. The claims of the Chinese in Shantung, the claims of the Greeks in Epirus, in Thrace, and in the Dodecanese, the claims of the Armenians in Asia Minor are, of course, simple and irrefragable. They only become complicated and doubtful when some premise is admitted to the argument which has no right even to be considered, no matter how apparently disastrous to certain interests such a rejection may appear to be. The duty of the layman in such matters is as obvious as it is simple, namely, to take his stand on the position that there is a just solution for every problem; that that solution is attainable, and that it is the business of those to whom the work of treaty-making is intrusted to discover it.

Now if the layman might be excused for not knowing all the ins and outs of the Thracian question, or the Epirote question, or even the Armenian question, he certainly may be excused for not knowing all the ins and outs of what, for want of a better name, may be called the Arabian question. He may remember that, shortly after Turkey entered the war, in the autumn of 1915, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of Arabia, proclaimed a new Arab Kingdom, and recognized Hussein, the Grand Sherief of Mecca, as its first King. He may remember also how Hussein, with an army which ever increased in numbers and efficiency, threw himself wholeheartedly into the war on the side of the Allies and lent valuable aid to General Allenby in the course of his campaign against the Turks in Palestine; and how the Arab Army, under Emir Feisal, the third son of Hussein, ultimately made a victorious entry into the great Arab city of Damascus. Anyway, that was the position of the Arabian question at the time when all the tremendous issues raised by the war were transferred, rough hewn, to Paris in the early days of the present year.

The question seemed simple enough. The Arabs had been promised independence. They had quite obviously earned the right to it, and so the much-enduring layman at that time probably dismissed the matter with the reflection that the Arabs would get their kingdom, and that such a kingdom would be delimited with the economic and political future of the new Arabia as a first consideration.

Since then, however, it has gradually come to light that the question of the new Arab kingdom is by no means a simple one. Since it first became a question, in 1915, there have been five different agreements about it, and, although it is claimed that there are no inconsistencies between these various documents, the Arabs, headed by Emir Feisal, are strong in their demand that, in the delimitation of the new kingdom, the Peace Conference shall not be bound by any agreements entered into between the Allies as to the final settlement in the Near East, all of which, it is claimed, were produced under stress of military urgency.

Most especially do Emir Feisal and his followers take exception to certain parts of the so-called Sykes-Picot agreement, made between Great Britain and France in 1916, and under which the new kingdom would be excluded from the sea. The Sykes-Picot agreement, which has only quite recently been made public, declares that the Syrian coast from Tyre to Alexandretta, Cilicia, and most of Southern Armenia, from Sivas to Diarbekir, is to become "French." It is true that under the Anglo-British declaration of November 6, 1918, Great Britain and France agree to "encourage native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia, and, without imposition, to assure the normal working of such governments as the peoples shall themselves have adopted." Such arrangements, however, obviously accord but ill with the perfectly legitimate desire of the Arabs to form themselves into one state, endowed with all those natural facilities, of which reasonable access to the sea is perhaps most important, and without which the work of nation-building becomes protracted and almost impossible.

Now it is perfectly obvious that in the case of the new Arabia, as in the case of Shantung, the Dodecanese, and many other issues, the old questions of the traditional rights and traditional policies of the powers are playing a large part, and that an effort needs to be made to have more direct recourse to the great basic ideas upon which the peace of the world is supposedly being established. As Emir Feisal declared, recently, to a representative of this paper: "I do not take my stand particularly on my father's agreement with Great Britain in 1915. Neither, of course, do I take my stand on what is called the Sykes-Picot agreement, nor on any other secret agreement that may exist. I take my stand on that fundamental right of nations to freedom for which the whole war was fought, and which has been acknowledged by President Wilson and all the leading allied statesmen." A more general and more unfeigned adoption of this attitude would, it may be ventured, result in the rapid solution of many problems which, at the present time, seem singularly complicated, not to say utterly insoluble.

### A Trans-New Jersey Canal

A DEFINITE and well-directed campaign appears to have been launched to create, in the Congress of the United States, interest in the projected link of the proposed intracoastal canal system paralleling the Atlantic seaboard, to connect the ports of New York and Philadelphia. This projected link would be a waterway extending across the State of New Jersey, from Bordentown, on the Delaware River, to Morgan, on Raritan Bay. The route has been surveyed, and the estimated cost of construction of a canal of a depth of twelve feet is said to be about \$30,000,000, and for a depth of twenty-five feet, \$45,000,000. The State of New Jersey is, it is announced, already pledged to contribute \$1,000,000 to the project.

The present effort of the proponents of the plan seems to be to impress upon the people, not only of the sections immediately adjacent to the prospective waterway, but upon the people of the entire country, the importance, to the Nation's commerce and industry, of such a route as it is intended to construct. From their point of view the project is, in fact, national in its scope, rather than sectional or local. The successful operation of the Cape Cod Canal during and since the war, and the increasing necessity for developing inland water routes, in order to relieve the burdens now placed upon rail carriers, are referred to by those who see in the project a partial solution of present-day shipping problems. Reference is naturally made also to the development of the canal systems of France and Germany, and it is insisted, even in view of the immense importance of those waterways, that probably nowhere else in the world is there such an economic possibility as that represented by this proposed New Jersey link.

It has been apparent to nearly every one, especially during the last five years, that definite steps must be taken to relieve the congestion in the port of New York. The logical solution of the problem, it is argued, is the greater development of the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and those farther to the south. Despite all that may be said to the contrary, it seems assured that the bulk of the export trade of the United States, at least for many years, will be through Atlantic coast ports, and the same ports, except for certain commodities, will no doubt be the chief ports of entry. No matter to what degree the commerce of the United States with the countries of the Orient, or with those of South and Central America, may be developed during the next decade, Europe promises to remain the greatest buyer of those articles which the producers in the United States offer for sale. Industrial development within recent years has been far in advance of the development of the carrier systems. The railroads, no matter what measures may be adopted by Congress, face a long period of readjustment, made necessary by changed and changing economic conditions.

It is an interesting fact that in the campaign of education outlined by the proponents of this particular plan, there is a tendency again to emphasize the disadvantages under which this and similar admittedly worthy public enterprises are sometimes successfully carried out. One of these disadvantages, it is now made quite apparent, is the frequency with which the personnel of the lower house of Congress is almost entirely changed, necessitating, because of the coming in of new members, frequently for terms of only two years, the education, or reeducation, of controlling groups to an understanding of what really are national needs, in contrast to the individual needs of districts or constituencies. It has often been insisted, both inside and outside of Congress, and not always by those who have failed of reelection, that far too much time is devoted to the training of members of the House of Representatives who are retired as soon as their lessons have been learned.

Consequently no one is surprised at the confession, made by those most interested in the present proposed undertaking, that they are apprehensive of the application, by senators and representatives from western states, of "pork-barrel" methods when an appropriation is asked to construct this waterway. It is not stated, of course, that they are fearful of a day of reckoning, when old scores may be evened up, but it is possible that they recall occasions when it was insisted that there should be a division among the constituencies of those apportioning, professedly for the public weal, but actually for the benefit of favored constituencies, vast funds held in trust for the people as a whole. Perhaps the representatives of the people have now gained a better national point of view. There never has been a time of greater need that sectional or selfish ambitions should be cast aside and forgotten. Possibly the campaign of education undertaken in behalf of what appears to be an entirely worthy national project will bring home the lesson in this connection which must sooner or later be learned.

### Japan and Siberia

THOSE who know anything about Japanese methods in trade or diplomacy are well aware of the extent to which the Japanese estimates success according to the degree of secrecy, or rather quietness, with which he is able to accomplish his purpose. That his actions should not provoke any stir or any undue comment; that he should rise to the surface like an expert diver without causing a ripple is to him the very acme of good work. The character of the achievement is of small importance if this essential shall be attained. Thus, during the memorable onslaught on the liberties of China in the early part of 1915, which took form in the notorious Twenty-One Demands, the great blow to Japanese diplomatic pride lay in the fact that it caused so much stir. Very much the same is to be said about the Shantung and the Korean issues. To have gained temporarily his point in Shantung is for the Japanese statesman a fact largely bereft of satisfaction by reason of the terrible publicity through which it was attained.

If, however, the Japanese have failed to maintain their veil of secrecy in Shantung and Korea intact, they have succeeded, to a very remarkable extent, in doing so

in Siberia. As far as the outside world is concerned, there might not be a Japanese soldier or a single Japanese trader in Eastern Siberia. As a matter of fact, there is a very large and ever increasing army of both, and Japan is throwing herself into the congenial task of peacefully penetrating Eastern Siberia with a complete abandon only attained when she is satisfied that the desideratum of silence has been secured. Thus, with the only kind of ordered government that Siberia knows several thousand miles away at Omsk, the task of gaining those concessions upon which Japan relies so much for "progress" is a simple one. The Cossack commanders, Semionoff and Kalmyoff, present no serious difficulties. Rather do they represent those wholly desirable official channels through which Japan delights to work. General Semionoff, who, only recently, was at pains to affirm his loyalty to Admiral Koltchak, is applied to for a concession. After due and formal consideration, he grants it, provisionally, and then formally dispatches the necessary documents to Omsk for ratification. Omsk, quite helpless in the matter, and desirous, at all hazards, of maintaining peace in its rear, duly ratifies the concession, and immediately all the necessary men, material and capital are available from Japan for its most expeditious exploitation.

Thus, already Japan controls practically all the private trade in Eastern Siberia, and, by those wonderful methods which she has known so well how to adopt in Manchuria, she is apparently succeeding in preventing the traders of any other country getting through the ostensibly open door. Japan has an enormous advantage over other nations, and is making the very most of it. The war has meant nothing to her but a great increase in national wealth, and a tremendous perfecting in her preparedness both for trade and for war. The munitions factories which formerly turned out munitions for the Allies and, incidentally, brought vast wealth to the Japanese, stand ready today to supply a national army, which was never before so well equipped or so well organized as now, whilst the stores of manufactured goods which, during the war, were sent to allied countries are being employed in the great work of gaining economic control of Eastern Siberia and northern China.

The world has been engaged, and rightly engaged, in taking stock of Japan in Shantung. There is, however, at least equal need of taking stock of Japan in Siberia.

### Where the Mississippi Meets the Gulf

GREAT rivers have a way of getting themselves talked about. Like some people, they manage to involve themselves in the concerns of so many, giving themselves the aspect of such importance, meanwhile, that whether one approves of them or no their names are continually being spoken. And yet there are great rivers of which some people never tire of talking. Take the Mississippi, for instance; to mention it even in talking the heavy prose of business and commerce, is to feel some faint thrill of poetry and romance. Is it because of its memories, because of the days and men that have passed while the river flows on? Or can it be because the stream, in its course, is ever inviting the rigorous, strenuous North to the blossoming, luxuriant South? Who can say? This, at any rate, is true, that for the northerners, perhaps because they are hundreds of miles up stream, there is often a fascination in following, in imagination, the waters that flow past their northern homes, down through the midst of the changing countryside until they merge with the waters of the Gulf. Where does this water find its journey's end? Some day, they promise themselves, they will travel with it. They will see it through.

And yet, no down-river traveler sees the lower river to the best effect. For all such, that great city, New Orleans, becomes inevitably the end of the course. For up-stream interests, the river ends there. To the traveler approaching from the south, however, all is different. To him the great delta can be no anticlimax. Perhaps his course across the Gulf has left him for days without sight of land. Even as his vessel draws toward the coast, the soft outlines recede in the gentle haze. No land is apparent. Yet as he loiters at the rail, of a sudden he notices that, astern, the water still holds the blue of the open Gulf, while under the bows, and thence spreading landward as far as the eye can reach, the sea is turbid, as if a gigantic puff of thick, brown smoke had liquefied in the watery expanse. The demarcation between blue and brown, far out in the Gulf, is the real journey's end for the Mississippi flow.

The vessel steams yet some miles before a white lighthouse rises out of the waste and the traveler sees before him the entrance, say, to South Pass. No doubt he pictures to himself the river outlets as marked on the map, like so many spreading fingers; but all he sees before him is an open channel, confined within its famous jetties like a canal, with the lighthouse to mark its opening. And as the steamer slowly enters, there is nothing visible beyond but tufts of marsh grass, bits of grass-covered land sprawling like low islands, and water dominating the inland view as well as the outlook seaward. Soon, however, one is aware of shanties rising on stilts along the banks of the "canal," of skiffs drawn up its narrow strips of beach. Perhaps a rude craft with its dingy sail swings lazily past on its way outward. But what a waste of water, marsh, and sky! One wonders what kind of people endure in the shanties, and if they never weary of a solitude unbroken except by the passing of a vessel.

Entering the Mississippi thus from the Gulf, one runs the gamut of impressions, from that of elemental simplicity to the utmost of urban complexity. If one enters the South Pass at nine in the morning it will be nine in the evening, very likely, before his vessel comes to rest beside the bustling wharves of New Orleans. All the time, he has been adding to his elementary impression of mere air and water the detailed impressions of a land of progressively increasing occupation. The marshy waste by the river mouth is succeeded, above the junction of the various mouths or passes, by levees, over which, at first, can be seen the buildings of the forts, or government stations; then, later, farmhouses, barns, trees, and cultivable fields. Steamers become increasingly fre-

quent. Increasingly the river takes on the aspect of a busy thoroughfare of traffic; until, finally, passing beneath the twinkling lights of great factories and refineries, the traveler realizes that he has arrived. Before him, however, unlike the traveler arriving from the north, the city may cast her charm unresisted, for the gigantesque wonders of the river delta are already behind.

### Notes and Comments

EVIDENTLY the motor vehicle is not to have things all its way in persuading farmers and manufacturers that horses are comparatively useless relics of a past stage of civilization. An advertising campaign, it is said, impends in favor of the horse; and it is boldly stated by the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Association, conscious no doubt that motors eat no hay and grain, that 80 per cent of commercial hauling can be done 50 per cent cheaper with horses than with motor trucks. Such a campaign, say its projectors, is necessary because already the misleading propaganda of automobile, truck, and tractor manufacturers is having an undesirable effect, and where there used to be at least one colt a year gamboling on long legs about the pasture of the average American farm, two farms out of three nowadays have no colt. There is danger, as things are going, suggest these friends of the four-footed motor, that some day the farmers, like Richard in the play, will want a horse and be unable to get one.

NO VESTIGE of the damage, slight though it was, inflicted by the bomb from a German aeroplane on the two lions which guard Cleopatra's Needle has been suffered to remain. The Needle and her majestic attendants are as whole and sound as they were before, 1914; but the same cannot be said of the peaceful, retired Lincoln's Inn. Scars are still to be seen on its walls, and the sight is incongruous in a place of such dignity and calm.

WITH one trolley car and two sets of conductor and motorman, Attleboro, Massachusetts, has gone in for municipal ownership to the extent of three or four miles of transportation system, and is said to be doing a business that shows a substantial profit. The short line had been abandoned by the company operating in that part of the State, and the citizens found themselves seriously inconvenienced. The equipment of the abandoned line had been sold as junk, but the municipality bought back its necessary car, engaged the two crews required to operate it, made a contract with a telephone company and a power company for the use of poles, wires, and power, and began operations. The schedule provides one trip an hour over the line, and the returns under a 7-cent fare are reported to be showing a profit. Whether or not the town is unique in operating the smallest trolley car system in the United States, it would be difficult for any other municipality to dispute the distinction by producing a smaller one.

THE British have, as a rule, a reputation for kindness to animals, but it would certainly be hard to beat the heartlessness which left horses in their stables and sheep and fowl on the railways untended and unwatered for two whole days. No individual man among the whole of the railway workers, acting on his own device, would have been guilty of such cruelty, but corporate action appears at times to blunt the higher feelings and to make men, who would not willingly hurt a child, give their assent to a policy which endangers the welfare of whole populations.

IN BIRMINGHAM, the London & North Western goods manager and the railway's local horse superintendent fed, watered, and attended to the whole stud of 600 horses on the first day of the strike. Since, obviously, it was impossible for these two men alone to continue doing the whole work, an appeal was made at one of the local churches on Sunday morning, with the result that the minister and thirty men of the congregation went straight off and attended to the animals. This appears to have awakened some of the strikers to the realities of the situation, and they there and then went to their own depots.

ONE hears little of the Swiss in the United States, perhaps for the reason that there are comparatively few of them. An examination of the racial elements in the American population reveals about 130,000 Swiss, the immigration for some time before the war being from 4000 to 6000 persons a year, the great majority of whom came for permanent work and residence. Unlike many others, the Swiss were never turned toward America by political conditions in their native land, but came simply to better their individual fortunes, and the beginning of Swiss immigration coincides with the opening up of the great American west, about seventy years ago. They did not gather in communities, except as such communities were formed by followers of like occupations. The Americans who trace from Switzerland are naturally proud to remember that one of their countrymen, Albert Gallatin, was the first foreign-born Secretary of the United States Treasury, appointed under President Jefferson, and holding office for twelve years. No Americanization program, evidently, need bother about the Swiss.

A NEW weekly newspaper has made its appearance in Paris. A new paper is no event in the French capital, but the new weekly is something quite out of the ordinary. It is, in fact, the first Chinese paper to be printed in France. Mr. Fu is responsible for its publication, which, he considers, meets a real need at the present time, since some 80,000 of his fellow countrymen live and work in France. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the paper started, owing to the total absence of Chinese characters in the printing establishments of Paris. The text of the paper has to be handwritten, then photographed, then clichés are taken. From 8000 to 10,000 copies are circulated at 10 cents apiece.